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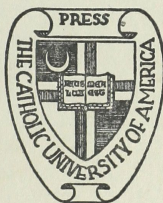
# CATHOLIC SERIALS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY IN THE UNITED STATES

A Descriptive Bibliography and Union List

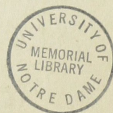
SECOND SERIES: PART TEN  
MASSACHUSETTS

by

Eugene P. Willging and Herta Hatzfeld  
The Catholic University of America Library



THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA PRESS  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20017





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1965





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# NINETEENTH CENTURY CATHOLIC SERIALS

## I N T R O D U C T I O N

Since September, 1954 the undersigned has been preparing for the RECORDS of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia a bibliographical survey and union list of nineteenth century Catholic serials in the U.S. This project originated because both historians as well as librarians realized the need of a comprehensive reference work to cover the more than 1,200 Catholic titles which had appeared throughout the nineteenth century; Gregory's UNION LIST OF SERIALS and AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS include fewer than 50% of the titles now known and do not provide anything beyond the briefest bibliographical descriptions. For the librarian the articles in the RECORDS have offered a guide for the preservation of materials at hand, the location of titles in other institutions, and a stimulus to provide micro-reproductions of source materials in American history. To date the following articles have appeared or are scheduled for early printing in the RECORDS: volume, page and date references are given for each state; in addition are listed the volumes published as separates by the Catholic University of America Press:

Alabama 67:120-4. June-Dec. 1956; Additions 70:118-120.  
Sept.-Dec. 1959.  
Arizona 67:124-5. June-Dec. 1956  
Arkansas 66:171-2. Sept. 1955  
California, Catholic University of America Press. Ms.  
completed; publication scheduled for Sept. 1964.  
Colorado 66:230-8. Dec. 1955  
Connecticut 67:31-50. Mar. 1956  
Delaware 68:106-9. Sept.-Dec. 1957  
Florida 67:126-7. June-Dec. 1956; Addition 70:120.  
Sept.-Dec. 1959.  
Georgia 70:109-20. Sept.-Dec 1959

Idaho 66:173. Sept. 1955  
 Illinois. Catholic University of America Press, 1961.  
 \$3.95.  
 Indiana. Catholic University of America Press, 1962. o.p.  
 Iowa. Catholic University of America Press, 1963. \$1.95.  
 Kansas. In press; RECORDS  
 Maine 69:98-110. Sept.-Dec. 1958.  
 Massachusetts. Catholic University of America Press. Ms.  
 completed; publication scheduled for late 1964.  
 Michigan. Catholic University of America Press, 1964.  
 Apply for price.  
 Minnesota, North and South Dakota. Catholic University of  
 America Press, 1959. o.p.  
 Missouri. Catholic University of America Press. Ms.  
 completed; publication scheduled for late 1964.  
 Montana 67:128-9. June-Dec. 1956  
 Nebraska 65:164-7. Sept. 1954; Additions 66:156. Sept. 1955;  
 69:115. Sept.-Dec. 1958.  
 Nevada 66:173. Sept. 1955.  
 New Hampshire 66:157-171. Sept. 1955  
 New Jersey 68:3-28 Mar.-June, 1957  
 New Mexico 74:177-184. Sept. 1963  
 North Carolina 69:111-115. Sept.-Dec. 1958  
 North Dakota. Cf. Minnesota, supra  
 Oklahoma. 74:174-7. Sept. 1963  
 Oregon. 72:46-61. Mar.-June 1961  
 Pennsylvania. Catholic University of America Press, 1964.  
 \$5.25  
 Rhode Island 65:167-75. Sept. 1954; addition, 66:156.  
 Sept. 1955.  
 South Carolina 71:40-58. Mar.-June 1960  
 South Dakota. Cf. Minnesota, supra  
 Tennessee 70:18-31. Mar.-June 1959  
 Texas. Ms. completed; publication unscheduled.  
 Utah. 67:129-31. June-Dec. 1956  
 Vermont 66:222-30. Dec. 1955  
 Virginia 68:109-116. Sept.-Dec. 1957  
 Washington (State). 73:108-116. Sept.-Dec. 1962  
 West Virginia 68:117-120. Sept.-Dec. 1957  
 Wisconsin. Catholic University of America Press, 1960  
 \$2.95  
 Wyoming 67:131-2. June-Dec. 1956

N.B. Copies of the RECORDS articles are available from the  
 Secretary, American Catholic Historical Society, 715 Spruce  
 St., Philadelphia 6, Pa., at 75¢ per number.

In addition, three articles dealing exclusively with Polish titles have  
 appeared in POLISH AMERICAN STUDIES 12:84-100 (July-Dec. 1955); 13:19-35

(Jan.-June, 1956); 13:89-101 (July-Dec. 1956). These are available from the Polish American Historical Association, St. Mary's College, Orchard Lake, Mich., at \$1.00 per copy.

At present we have completed more manuscript than can be accommodated within the RECORDS in the near future. Therefore, the Catholic University of America Press has begun a "Second Series" which includes those states with an extensive history, such as Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and a few others while the RECORDS, in the series we now designate as "First," will continue to carry the articles on those states with briefer histories such as those listed above. Thus, there are two series, with cross-references to each other.

New features of the Second Series are alphabetical and chronological charts for each state to enable the researcher to determine quickly what publications were in existence at any given period. There is also an index of personal names and of titles for each state.

Other features which are continued from the First Series are the notes on frequency, the type and degree of Catholicity; these are indicated as follows:

1. "Catholic by purpose":
  - a. official organ of a diocese;
  - b. originated by an Order;
  - c. conducted by a priest or Catholic layman.
2. "Catholic by attitude" basically but with other primary purposes.
3. "Catholic by national tradition", which is used chiefly for foreign publications whose primary aims were national or patriotic.

References to library holdings are given in National Union Catalog symbols.

In each part of this Second Series we are repeating the General Bibliography, revised from its original appearance in Sept. 1954 issue of the RECORDS. A special bibliography continues to precede the description of entries for each state.

Finally, it should be clearly noted that the compiler regards these articles as preliminary rather than definitive and that the emphasis is on bibliography and format rather than contents of the publications. We request users to furnish us with corrections on either the descriptive matter or the library holdings. We are also anxious to join any cooperative movement toward the preservation of these source materials for American church history.

Eugene P. Willging  
Catholic University of America Library

## H I S T O R I C A L      I N T R O D U C T I O N

- The "Catholic" background of Massachusetts as part of New England is first mostly the story of French missionaries coming from Quebec to the Indians and the few early Catholic settlers in the 17th and 18th centuries. The Puritans dominated New England; Catholics and their priests were not wanted. In Boston it was easier for priests to arrive as chaplains of vessels, then to visit some Catholics or even gather them in a private house. In
- 1788 that way came Abbé de la Poterie (1788) who remained a year when 1/20 of 1% of the population was Catholic. A rented chapel was
- 1790 the first church. In 1790 Rev. Louis Rousselet said Mass for 100 Catholics and Rev. John Thayer, a converted New Englander, took care mainly of the Irish. Between the French and the Irish a schism had even developed and Fr. Rousselet left. In 1792 Rev. Dr. Francis Anthony Matignon, an exiled French priest, came to Boston, a city of 18,000; he made distinguished converts and founded the Ursuline convent. He knew from Paris a brilliant
- 1796 young priest, who had fled to England and so he called to Boston, Jean Lefevre de Cheverus, who arrived in 1796. Both were cultured men, working with greatest zeal. Boston was an intellectual and busy town of 20,000, with elegant buildings and 19 houses of worship. The Catholic chapel had only a few pews filled mostly with educated French people and humble Irish. In
- 1803-8 1803 a new chapel was built called Holy Cross. In 1808 New England was made a diocese with Boston as its see at first under Bishop John Lefevre de Cheverus (1808-23).
- 1808- He began with 3 priests for about 720 Catholics and 3 churches
- 1823 in New England in a hostile surrounding. Matignon died in 1818; some new priests helped. The gentle bishop, not in good health, left in 1823 for France; the Catholic population had grown to 2,000.
- 1820 In 1820 Massachusetts became a state. Important was the port of Boston, bringing newcomers who completely changed the composition of the population, e.g. in 1820 3,614 Irish immigrants were recorded.
- 1823-5 The diocese was for two years ruled by Very Rev. William Taylor, as administrator, succeeded by Bishop Benedict Joseph Fenwick\*
- 1825- (1825-46)
- 1846
- \*born in Maryland, educated in Georgetown and Baltimore, he became a Jesuit and was ordained in Georgetown in 1808. He worked in New York and South Carolina, then was president of Georgetown College in 1825 when he was called to Boston.

He found in his diocese more than 4,000 Catholics. The Puritans felt this growth as a danger; religious bigotry deepened, though in Boston right-thinking non-Catholics helped in protesting against riots. Some of those even became converts. The bishop with only 3 priests created a seminary in his house and ordained the first priests in 1827/28; one was Fr. Fitton, another

1829 Fr. O'Flaherty. Fitton became assistant pastor of the Holy Trinity Church in Hartford, Conn., and assistant editor to Fr. O'Cavanaugh of the CATHOLIC PRESS (the bishop's first paper, J1 1829) in 1831; Fr. O'Flaherty aided in editing the bishop's second Catholic newspaper in Boston, THE JESUIT (q.v.) established on S 1829. In addition, to protect the youth, he founded on My 31 1830 a juvenile paper, the EXPOSTULATOR (q.v.), with the aim of propagating clear ideas of Catholic doctrine.\*

\*We found advertised in two papers THE U.S. CATHOLIC REPOSITORY with a PROSPECTUS saying it would be published by subscription, as an historical account of the Catholic religion in the U.S. but finally we found it was a book, published in parts, to appear in 1832.

1834 Besides THE CATHOLIC PRESS, there had appeared in Hartford the GREEN BANNER in 1844, and in Providence, R.I. the CATHOLIC LAYMEN. Then Connecticut and Rhode Island were separated from the diocese of Boston (1844). In Boston the bishop had opened the Ursuline Academy which was then burnt down by a mob in 1834 after being incited by a book by Rebecca Theresa Reed: SIX MONTHS IN A CONVENT (she had left the convent in 1832). THE JESUIT, under different titles grew into the BOSTON PILOT (q.v.) 1836 ff. to 1964+, Catholic and Irish, of high standing. Fr. Fitton began in 1836 a boys' school, which became in 1840 the Seminary and later Holy Cross College in Worcester. In 1844 appeared BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW in Boston.

The bishop, having mastered all difficulties with a strong mind, died in 1846, leaving his diocese with 35 churches (Salem, Lowell, Quincy, Lynn, Fall River, Taunton, Boston and nearby) for 52,000 Catholics (almost half of them in Boston), then 1/16 of the population.

1846- Bishop John B. Fitzpatrick\* (1846-66) succeeded.  
1866

\*born in Boston (1812), he was the only Catholic boy in Boston Latin School; he went to the seminaries of Montreal and Paris, was ordained in 1840, back in Boston, since 1844 coadjutor to Bishop Fenwick, learning with great ability to administer a diocese. It was he who converted Orestes Augustine Brownson (1844). Later other notable converts followed (q.v. Dr. Henry Greene).

1847 The new bishop showed his disapproval when THE BOSTON PILOT had  
1855 become a radical Irish paper in 1844 and ff.; he stopped his subscription and sponsored the new BOSTON CATHOLIC OBSERVER as his official organ (1847-49). He saw the diocese reduced for the second time in 1853 and 1855 when Burlington, Vt.\* and Portland, Me.\* became dioceses, the latter with New Hampshire\*, so that only Massachusetts was left for Boston.



\*Vermont had published the earliest Canadian papers: in Je 1839 LA REVUE CANADIENNE, and in Ag 1839 LE PATRIOTE CANADIEN, others later; Maine began the first Catholic papers only in 1870; and New Hampshire started LA VOIX DU PEUPLE in Manchester (1869), q.v. detailed in their states.

with 80 churches and 70 priests, the Catholics increased by a wave of Irish immigrants, from which resulted new bitterness from the non-Catholics.\*

\*We saw one of the anti-Catholic papers, THE ANGEL GABRIEL, Boston, v.1, no. 1 (Ag 12 1854) by a Mr. Newcomb, taking the role of the archangel, to preach with a trumpet against the "rotten church under the Angel of Darkness" with the help of defaming stories.

During the Civil War the activities of the Catholics were cut short; no new paper was published, but the participation of Irish and Catholics in the army, minding the sick and wounded, improved the opinion of them. In 1863 Boston College was taken over by the Jesuits. In 1866 the reduced diocese counted 115 churches with 100 priests for 200,000 Catholics. Boston had become one of the strong Catholic cities in the U.S. - but not yet recognized - as it seems, e.g. in the BOSTON ALMANAC we found in 1845: 6 religious papers and 9 secular dailies, growing in number to 1879: 23 religious papers and 12 secular dailies, also 4 Know-Nothing papers; from the Catholic papers only THE PILOT was taken in. We found 10 others existing during those years. Bishop Fitzpatrick died in 1866.

Under Bishop John J. Williams\* (1866-1907)

\*born in Boston (1822), pupil of the old Cathedral school, was sent by Bishop Fenwick to the seminaries of Montreal and Paris, was ordained in 1845, returned to Boston, and was soon acting as Vicar General under Bishop Fitzpatrick.

As Bishop he kept the anti-Catholic movement down with his dignified manners. For Massachusetts a second diocese was created with the see in Springfield. In 1874 the new cathedral in Boston was finished (q.v. THE CATHEDRAL, fair papers in 1871,74,79). In 1875 the diocese of Boston was raised to an Archdiocese, counting 800,000 Catholics with 6 bishops, 450 priests, grown so much with thousands of Canadians (becoming in America: Franco-Americans) and Irish. The Boston PILOT was, after the great fire (1872), in great financial distress, bankrupt in 1876, but helped by the Archbishop who took over the paper as the official organ until all debts were paid, and in a noble way sold it back to Mr. Donahoe, its founder (q.v. with PILOT) in 1890. Societies and institutions flourished (q.v. 6 papers of societies and 6 of children's homes in Boston). In 1907 the Catholics had assumed a respectable position among the denominations and their influence on schools,

libraries, etc., could be felt. After 40 years of a systematic government Bishop Williams died in 1907.

Catholic Foreigners in Massachusetts People from France had come especially to Boston in the 17th and 18th century but few others. They had become a small number in 1830 and began to be replaced by French Canadians (see later more) and by the Irish, the latter counting in 1866, 200,000; in 1887, 400,000; in 1896, 600,000; outnumbering finally all other foreigners. In 1905 Massachusetts had a population of 3 million, including 1,373,752 Catholics, consisted of 150,000 French-Canadians  
100,000 Italians (producing  
no paper)  
50,000 Portuguese  
25,000 Poles (no paper)  
10,000 Lithuanians  
7,000 Germans and smaller  
groups.

1. The rest were the Irish who had the advantage of knowing English. They play an important role in our history of Catholic periodical publications with 19 outspoken Irish-Catholic papers, to which the FIRST and the OLDEST belong, the JESUIT and the BOSTON PILOT. There existed in 1765 (acc. to Willegan) a MASSACHUSETTS GAZETTE A BOSTON NEWSLETTER by an Irishman, an EMERALD in 1806 in Boston (q.v. ULS), and quite a few others, but too early or too patriotic to be "Catholic". On some (like VOICE OF ERIN, 1871) we lacked information. Only some Gaelic is used in DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE and in the IRISH ECHO.

## 2. The French, the Canadians or Franco-Americans:

The French from France often were educated, political exiles and very important for their cultural contributions to the intellectual and commercial life of New Orleans, Philadelphia, and also Boston, where missionaries had already given the first touch. The Huguenots had played a certain role. French had become a fashion in Boston. Quite a few French papers existed but not enough readers; a specialized "Catholic" paper would have had almost none.\*

\*Frawley, (36), believed one could grade the following paper "Catholic by principle": LE COURRIER DE BOSTON (Ap 23-0 15 1789), ed. by P.-J. Guerard de Nancrede, professor of French at Harvard University. Professor De Vito was checking for us the originals in Harvard and could not see anything "Catholic"; and Mr. Benoit (see book in Bibliography) wrote that the editor was a Huguenot.

Not even the paper founded by Abbé Louis de Rousselet: LE COURRIER POLITIQUE DE L'UNIVERS, Boston 1792/3, was Catholic.

The Canadians, came in groups the first time after the Rebellion in the Province of Quebec in 1838; they continued their fight, especially in Vermont, with newspapers during 1838/39. A second wave of immigrants

rushed in after the Civil War, mainly to industrial centers and formed groups, eager to establish congregations, parishes, and schools (the first congregation was founded in Lowell, 1868). Newspapers soon were started, the first in Worcester: L'ETENDARD NATIONAL, 1869, with the aim of keeping the language and traditions, later to adjust to the American way of life. Some had the Catholic principles in the foreground ("1c"), some more as means for patriotic feelings ("3", as we grade it); some even for a time proposed repatriating to Canada. Only in the last stage of naturalization there was awakened American political interest, for which LE NATIONAL in Lowell, 1892 was an outstanding example (q.v. the 17 editions). In 1900 there lived about 366,000 Franco-Americans in Massachusetts (in Boston 40,000), having produced up to that year 53 periodical publications. Outstanding is their courage to publish dailies and the faithfulness to read and support them: L'ABEILLE: 1881-2, LE NATIONAL: 1891-4, L'ETOILE: 1893-1945, L'INDEPENDANT: 1893-1964+, LE PROTECTEUR CANADIEN: 1894-5, L'ECHO DU SOIR: 1894-1908, LE REVEIL: 1895, L'OPINION PUBLIQUE: 1898-1931.

### 3. The Portuguese in New England, in Massachusetts and esp. in Boston and New Bedford.

Portuguese pilots, sailors and fisherman had come already in the 15th century to the northwestern shores where they later began to establish whaling stations. Emigrants to settle arrived only in 1860, in 1870, 1885 and following to 1907, about 1,000 per year, by 1907, 9,000. A smaller part had gone to California.

The people had many good qualities but were handicapped by lack of schooling, even in their religion. Bishop Williams tried hard to get priests, parishes and schools for them; in New Bedford a church was built in 1873, in Boston in 1876 and in 1900, with 3,000 members; others in Gloucester (1892), in Lowell (1901), in Lawrence (1907). Only in Boston and New Bedford papers in Portuguese were created. The low level of education kept also the level of the papers below the American standard. The first Portuguese paper in the U.S. was the JORNAL DE NOTICIAS in Erie, Pa. (1877), the second in San Francisco: VOZ DE PORTUGUESA (1880), then the two in Boston: CIVILIZAÇÃO and LUSO-AMERICANO (both 1881); there always existed at least one (except 1886-90 and in 1894); 1898 ff. even three and more simultaneously. All the papers are thought to be for all compatriots. In the 20th century about 45 papers were still started in the U.S. All of them were patriotic and religious by principle: the latter characteristic was stronger in older times and became weaker with the years. Now also the number declined; the reading knowledge is more and more lacking. The last 19th century paper, O INDEPENDENTE, died in 1944; its last editor João R. Rocha was in 1963 editor and publisher of the daily DIÁRIA DE NOTÍCIA in New Bedford.

### 4. The Lithuanians, were pious people who mostly came poor and settled in groups; organizing themselves. They also liked to start papers as they did in Connecticut and especially in Pennsylvania. For Massachusetts we found only one in Boston, the BOSTONO LIETUVIU LAIKRASTIS, living from N-D 1895, belonging to a little congregation in South Boston without a church.

5. The Germans did not emigrate in great numbers to Massachusetts, still less after 1880. Since 1835 a group lived around Roxbury near Boston, was visited by German priests of New York. At first they were allowed to use a chapel of the Cathedral, finally got a church, Holy Trinity, in 1841. In 1846 they had 2,000 members but we were not able to find another paper, Catholic like DER MONATSBOTE, q.v.

A Diocese since 1808, an Archdiocese since 1875, including first all of Massachusetts until Springfield was founded in 1870, and Providence, R.I. became a diocese in 1872, which included some places in Massachusetts which were changed back to Fall River when it became a diocese in 1904.

About Boston as a Catholic city, see with "Historical Background". In 1900 the state capital had a population of 600,000, about 210 secular periodical publications and 15 Catholic ones. In the city there were 13 churches, in the suburbs 27; of them a French, Italian, Polish, German, Syrian, Lithuanian church.

According to Catholic papers prior to 1900 there were only attempts for French ones in 1874, '84, '93; one magazine; Portuguese; 4 papers and an edition (covering the time 1881-5; '91-1912); German: one (1898-1934); Lithuanian: one (only N-D 1895). All others were English, many English-Irish: 16 papers (1829 ff.), 5 juvenile publications (1830, '40, '66, '69-'76, '76-'78); 10 of a magazine type.

#### THE ALUMNI SODALITY BULLETIN (1899-1952?)

It was a "Catholic:2" monthly society paper, started in 1899, and, in 1952, seemingly still existed; it was published by the Catholic Alumni Sodality, Boston group; editors' names not known. Lucey wrote us: "It was an organ of a unique movement, which has developed also in other cities of the nation..., organized for Catholic men..., who had graduated from college...to develop personal holiness and Catholic actions."

Details: none known.

Sources: Lucey IV, 221; V, 14.

Locations: Not in ULS.

1. Boston (Ag 31 1850-My 1852)
2. Buffalo, N.Y. (Je 1852-My 1853)
3. New York City (Je 1853-My 1857)

1. THE AMERICAN CELT (Ag 31 1850-)  
THE AMERICAN CELT AND ADOPTED CITIZEN (1851-My 1852)
2. THE AMERICAN CELT AND CATHOLIC CITIZEN (Je 1852-My 1857)
3. THE AMERICAN CELT (Je 1853-My 1857)

This Irish, "Catholic-1850:"3"; 1852:"1a"; 1853-57:"1c"-, weekly newspaper, existed in Boston from Ag 31 1850 to My 1852; it transferred to Buffalo, N.Y. (Je 1852-My 1853) and to New York City (Je 1853-My 1857); it was sold to the publishers D. & J. Sadlier and Co. who published directly following, on Je 5 1857, the NEW YORK TABLET. The founder, owner and editor of THE AMERICAN CELT was Thomas D'Arcy McGee (see a biogr. note with THE BOSTON PILOT, where he was agent and editor (1842-45) and with his first paper: THE NATION, N.Y.City,

1848-49). Disappointed in New York he came to Boston.

### 1. Boston

He changed his first intention to go back to Ireland. His young political friends collected the means to found a new radical Irish paper so he established THE AMERICAN CELT. In a Salutatory to the new paper, in form of a poem, its keynote was given: "unite all sons of the Gael". Meanwhile he had won the friendship of Bishop Fitzpatrick in Boston through whom he saw how much religion belonged to the Irish people, that historically he could not separate both. He also learned to see that he had judged things wrongly in his radicalism. This change of mind was mirrored in his paper.\* His radical friends, disappointed, left him. The PILOT

\*THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE (Canada) says in 1852: "The talents of Mr. McGee are universally known and now that he is so well disposed...in favor of religion, we trust, he will be supported".

did not yet trust him completely so McGee was attacked from both sides. With the addition to his title: ADOPTED CITIZEN during the year 1851, he wanted to show his different attitude but it did not help. He then went with his paper to Buffalo.

### 2. Buffalo

In Je 1852 he called his paper THE AMERICAN CELT AND CATHOLIC CITIZEN. Buffalo had not yet had a Catholic English paper. McGee had come into friendly relations with Bishop Timon and got his approbation which means it had almost the rank of a diocesan-paper (as we take it). But another obstacle arose when in Ja 1853 the AURORA had come to Buffalo, the German paper for the Catholics. McGee decided to go back to New York City in My 1853.

### 3. New York City

In New York the situation was still tense, McGee took THE AMERICAN CELT (without specification) as title, publishing it in already Je of 1853. Three of his former radical friends in Ireland had meanwhile (Ja 1854) created in New York THE CITIZEN. They now began to attack McGee's paper as "conservative", which it now really was. John Mitchel, T.F. Meagher and Devin Reilly were openly anti-clerical, felt themselves as radical exiles, while McGee was interested in the problem of the "adopted citizen", a position which in 1848/49 Bishop Hughes of New York had wanted from him with his NATION. A corpartnership with J. Mitchell existed somewhat later but had been dissolved prior to 1857 when it was McGee alone who sold his paper to Sadlier. Then McGee went to Canada, founded a paper in Montreal: THE NEW ERA. He took part in the Government, became Cabinet Minister, was especially interested in educational problems and now advocated the British supremacy. In Ap 1868 he was assassinated.

Details: of this weekly newspaper in the three cities we only know that in 1852/53 it was published Saturdays, its price \$2.00.

Sources: General and for Boston: Middleton (1893); Baumgartner, 17; Frawley, 65/66; Cath. Encyc.: PERIODICAL"; Foir, 167-180.; Yeager, 112, 162; Wittke: IRISH, 205; Handlin: IMMIGRANT, 179 ff.; Skelton: McGEE; Hassard: 1866; Smith: NEW YORK 1905; N.Y. TABLET: I, 1 (Je 7 1857); Mott: MAG. II, 77; Cullen: IRISH, 231; - Buffalo: BUFFALO CITY DIR. (1853); Severance: BUFF.; Donohue: WEST. N.Y., 319; - New York: METROPOLITAN (1854) p. 461; CATH. CHRONOLOGIST BROOKLYN (Ap 1914, p. 26; DER WAHRHEITSFREUND (O 16 1856); CATH. DIRECTORIES of 1853-57 for Buffalo and N.Y.;

Locations: 1) AN has under Boston: CaQMf: 1851; 1853-56; MWA: Ag-S 21, O 12-N 2, D 7, 21 1850; Ja 17 1852; MNH: 1850-51; WH: Ja 18 1851. Buffalo's NBuH and NBu have copies: not specified. 2) AN under New York: MWA: D 24 1853; P: J1 14 1855; PPCh: [1853, 55, 57].

#### L'AMI DE L'ORPHELIN (Je 1887-1948)

see its English sister: THE ORPHAN'S FRIEND (1884-1963+)

It was a French, "Catholic:lb", quarterly family magazine for the Friends of the Orphans and the official organ of the Angel Guardian Home or of La Société de l'Ange Gardien at Boston, founded by the Brothers of Charity or Frères de Charité, who came from Belgium to Montreal, then to Boston (for the home's history see with the English magazine) from where the home was moved to Boston-Roxbury. Each subscriber of the magazine became a member of the Society. Since we were able to see at PPCh original copies we found as establishing date Je 1887, which corrects the year 1888, given to us in a letter by the Home. The Archbishop of Boston approved its aim and contents.

Details: we saw all copies from 1887-1906 having 8 pages each of 9x13 inches, priced at 25 cents. Circulation figures for both, the French and the English magazine, run in 1923 to 100,000; in 1943 to 63,000 copies; the French AMI probably accounting for the smaller part.

Sources: CATH. YEARBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND (1896-1904); Hoffmann (1896-1913); CPD Meier (1923-32); CPD Wagner (1942-48); NCA: 1945; Houle, 110.

Locations: Acc. to Houle: NHMA (Société Canado-Américain): MR 1921. In PPCh: v. 1 no 3 (D 1887); v. 6 no 1, 2, 3 (Mr-S 1893); v. 16 no 2, 3 (Je-S 1903); v. 17 no 1, 3, 4 (Mr-D 1904); v. 18 no 1, 3, 4 (Mr-D 1905); v. 19 no 1 (Mr 1906). The home, now (1964) called "Boyhaven", in West Newbury, Mass. has holdings.

#### THE ANGEL GUARDIAN ANNUAL AND USEFUL ALMANAC for (1884-1893-?)

It was a "Catholic:lb" annual almanac, started in 1884; we saw it

mentioned for the last time in 1893, but it may have lived longer. It was published by the House of the Angel Guardian in Boston, 85 Vernon St., printed in its Industrial School by orphan boys, edited by the Brothers of Charity in charge of the House. We saw the years 1887 and 88, nicely printed in black and red with illustrations. The AVE MARIA announced that the first edition in 1883 would be sent free on receipt of 4 cents postage. The NEW YORK FREEMAN'S JOURNAL announced in D 1886 the Annual of 1887 as an improved edition, with noted literary people as contributors, among them Miss Katherine E. Conway (see about her with THE BOSTON PILOT). Rowell in 1893 mentioned the almanac with THE ORPHAN'S BOUQUET. See the other publications of the same Brothers of Charity and about the founder of the Orphanage with THE BOUQUET.

Details: the one of 1887: 88 pages, 5x8 inches, illustrated.

Sources: AVE MARIA, Notre Dame, Ind. (D 29(1883) and (1883): 1037; N.Y.FREEMAN'S JOURNAL (D 11 1886) 4; copies seen of 1887, 1888 at PPCHI; Rowell (1893) mentioned it with THE ORPHAN'S BOUQUET, Boston.

Locations: Not in ULS. PPCHI: 1887 and 1888. Probably the House of Angel Guardian, now (1964) "Boyhaven" in West Newbury, Mass. has files.

BOSTON CATHOLIC OBSERVER (Ja 16 1847-Ja 12 1848)

CATHOLIC OBSERVER (Ja 19 1848-O 4 1849)

(absorbing THE BOSTON VINDICATOR in F 1849)

This was a "Catholic:la" (Bishop Fitzpatrick of Boston made it after a while his official organ, taking this status away from the BOSTON PILOT (q.v.); weekly newspaper, founded on Ja 16 1847\* and managed by Rev.

THE ST. LOUIS NEWS-LETTER announced on Ja 21 1847 the first number of the new paper in Boston, as published by Patrick Donahoe, small but neatly printed, edited with ability.

Nicholas J. A. O'Brien (who was released from his parish, St. Nicholas in East-Boston, in the Cath. Directory of 1848 ff. listed as attached to the cathedral) with the help of Rev. George F. Haskins\* and Orestes A.

\*he had as a layman founded a home for neglected boys; he converted, became a priest and was the first in charge of the Angel Guardian Home (q.v. its publications) and pastor of St. Baptist's.

Brownson who belonged to St. Nicholas' Parish where he had known Fr. O'Brien. On the paper itself are no names of editors, only "printed by Patrick Donahoe (the owner of the BOSTON PILOT) for the proprietor". Who was the proprietor - Fr. O'Brien?; the office was at no. 1 in Spring Lane. There was soon another publisher and printer because of the bishop's disfavor towards Donahoe, certainly on the paper during 1848 we see printed: "Publishers D. & J. Sadlier for the proprietor"; and from



Ja-O 1849: J.C. Robinson, and the printers in 1848/49: Andrews and Prentiss. Since Ja 19 1848 the shorter title was used: CATHOLIC OBSERVER; the title "Roman Catholic Observer", listed by Baumgartner and Frese did not exist. As motto was chosen: "I believe in One Holy Catholic Apostolic Church". In Irish affairs the paper was outspoken but conservative at a time when, after 1845, the PILOT had become radical especially through editor McGee's editorials, the reason for heated contests in 1848/49. The BOSTON VINDICATOR (existing since Ja 21 1847, also Catholic) agreed politically with the OBSERVER, but was forced to sell his subscription list to the OBSERVER in F 1849. Soon after, in October, the latter was absorbed by the PILOT. It had been a good paper; its contents were often quoted, Lord wrote in his history.

The first number of the OBSERVER was announced by the U.S.CATH. MAGAZINE (Balt.) v. 6 (1847), confident in Fr. O'Brien's guiding. We saw the first issue at DLC, with its "Editorial Address" that the diocese certainly should have a Catholic paper in the full sense of the word, mainly for the community, to repel charges against the Church, and to answer questions, with only a necessary brief summary of secular matter, about the struggle in Ireland, etc. The editor, being a clergyman, was counseled by the bishop. With the second number, on Ja 30 1847 already appeared an added supplement, the encyclical letter of Pope Pius IX. Catholic publications, BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW and U.S.CATH. MAGAZINE, Balt., were regularly and critically cited with their contents. The best contemporary American Catholic papers were quoted: TRUTH TELLER, N.Y., CATH. ADVOCATE, Louisville, Ky., CATH. TELEGRAPH, Cincinnati, CATH. HERALD, Philadelphia, N.Y. FREEMAN'S JOURNAL and naturally THE PILOT and the PROPAGATEUR CATHOLIQUE of New Orleans. Religious themes were treated, explanations given, conversions reported, e.g. of Captain Chandler in Boston, the "Weekly Church Calendar" was followed by "Official" notices, the task of a Catholic press was discussed in dialogue with other papers; Catholic news, especially of educational and charitable institutions, aroused interest; the moderate number of ads preferred Catholic book lists. Around 20 agents worked for the paper in New England, and even one in Montreal. In F 1848 the U.S.CATH. MAGAZINE had praised the OBSERVER'S v. 2 "mechanical execution" as "excellent". The N.Y. FREEMAN'S JOURNAL (Ja 27 1849) explained that in v.3 that a new design of Our Lady decorated the top of the paper, almost double in size and more attractive. Meehan, in his article for the Cath. Encyclopedia gave as reason for the final failure of the paper Fr. O'Brien's "unfitness for the management".

Details: published Saturdays in 1847, Wednesdays in 1848/49, with 4 pages in 1847, of 6, in 1848 of 4 columns and in 49 of probably more because then the size of 15x17 inches was changed to "almost twice" as much; price always \$1.00.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Baumgartner, 15; Frese: Frawley, 60; CATH. ENCYC: "Periodicals"; Shea IV 154; METROPOLITAN (Balt), 461; Lord II, 743-4; U.S.CATH.MAG. (Balt) VI (1847) 115; VII (F 1848) 156; METROPOLITAN CATH. ALMANAC (1847-49); N.Y. FREEMAN'S JOURNAL (Ja 27 1849) p. 5; Handlin, p. 179; NCA (1951) 515; the original copies at DLC and DCU seen.

Locations: ULS,S: MBtS; DLC has: v. 1, no 1-52(Ja 16-D 31 1847), v. 2 no 1-53(Ja 19-D ? 1849), v.3(Ja-0 1849). - DCU:v. 1 nos 12,13,14,15,19, 24,25,28(Ap 3-Jl 24 1847). - DGU: v.1 no 2 (Ja 23-1847), v.3 no 38 (0 4 1849). - NNAI, N.Y.: v. 1 and V.2, no 2 (Ja 26, 1848-Ja 10, 1849).

BOSTON LEADER SEE IRISH-AMERICAN LEADER, Boston

THE BOSTON PILOT (Ja 2 1836-1857)

THE PILOT (Ja 1858-1964+)

(See first THE JESUIT, Boston, S 5 1829, and LITERARY AND CATHOLIC SENTINEL to 1835)

One may begin the history of the PILOT with THE JESUIT'S date, S 5 1829, as was done when the PILOT was a diocesan paper in 1908 ff. with the reason of tracing it from Bishop Fenwick, the founder of THE JESUIT; under the lay owner Donahoe it was counted from 1836 onward, when the title THE BOSTON PILOT was adopted. Since the paper failed in 1837, one also could begin with 1838, when Donahoe began a new series with vol. 1, no. 1. In the following, we use the numbering printed on the paper.

I. 1836-76 THE BOSTON PILOT, as an Irish paper, wanted to honor the most popular Dublin paper, the PILOT. Already as THE JESUIT a weekly newspaper, it remained Irish and Catholic, "lc" during this period, in the same office: 11 Devonshire St., as under the last title: LITERARY AND CATHOLIC SENTINEL, its v. 2, n.s., or v. 7 since 1829: Ja 2-D 24 1836, with circulation of 500 copies per week. The publishers and owners were Henry L. Devereux (a Protestant Irishman who came from the printers, Smith and Davis, who had worked for the JESUIT since 1831) and Patrick Donahoe\*.

\*Patrick Donahoe, born in Ireland on Mr 17 1811, came with his father in 1821 to Boston (dates differ in different sources but we believe the ones of Frawley are the most reliable), where the boy went as the only Irish and Catholic boy to Adams Public School, and, at 14, became an apprentice to the COLUMBIAN SENTINEL (1825), changed to the TRANSCRIPT as typesetter and compositor (it seems here under James B. Clinton who in 1841 founded in Lowell the NEW ENGLAND REPORTER) where he began to cherish the idea once of having a paper by himself. He became a naturalized citizen in 1832, a Democrat in American politics. In 1833 he joined the staff of THE JESUIT, opened in 1835 a ship passenger agency, esp. with Ireland. In Ja 1836 he started, with Devereux, THE BOSTON PILOT and made it known in New England and the surrounding States as an Irish-Catholic paper, almost unaided, when, in 1839, he had become sole owner. His agency became a meeting place for the Irish to hear news and get help in the new country. In 1847 Donahoe added to his publishing house a Catholic book store, and some years later one for church goods.

In 1850 he began the Emigrants Saving Bank and was its president. He always found time to help others and aided charitable institutions, especially children's. For them he tried for a year the juvenile magazine, SPARE HOURS (q.v., Boston). He had become a very popular and influential personality and soon the richest Catholic layman in New England. On Ap 13 1872 in the PILOT a circulation of 103,000 copies was claimed before three fires destroyed everything in 1872/3, the Pilot Building, a five-floor granite house, and two other offices. Four times he began again but in the Panic of 1873 he lost his other investments, the insurance firm was unable to pay, his bank failed, and he ended with a \$300,000 debt in 1876. The Archbishop helped in taking over THE PILOT to pay the debts with its income. Donahoe kept his travel agency and founded in 1878 the successful DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE (q.v., Boston), until he was able to repurchase his PILOT in 1890 to become in Ja 1891 again its publisher; In 1892 he sold his magazine, worked for the PILOT like a young man with the help of good editors and three of his sons to keep up the high level and the country-wide circulation. Older, in the eighties, he still came often to the office until he died on Mr 18 1901, at ninety. THE PILOT remained in the hands of the family. Patrick Donahoe was honored in his life-time and after his death as one of the outstanding Catholic lay leaders and American citizens, helping particularly his compatriots in need and, through the PILOT, educating them to religious, social and political responsibility.

Already in 1834 the editor was George Pepper (q.v. with THE JESUIT). In Ja 1836 it was announced that an assistant editor was added, especially for religious matter (for the negligence of which in 1835 Pepper was blamed), Dr. J. S. Bartlett\*.

\*Dr. John Stephen Bartlett, the son of a prominent Unitarian minister, became a surgeon, converted to Catholicism (1835), and used his newly acquired deep knowledge of the faith now in a moderate and dignified way.

The paper had difficulties and needed more paying readers. It praised itself: "THE PILOT is the only paper devoted to the interests of the Holy Catholic Church and those many strangers in a strange land...we hope for a...response from every Irishman and every Catholic"(Mr 1836). There was no change for the better. Pepper's and Bartlett's names were for the last time printed on the paper on S 10; they left on S 17; Devereux and Donahoe continued, being also the editors. We know that Pepper and Bartlett founded a new paper, THE EMERALD ISLE (q.v., Boston) on Ja 1837, lasting to April. Donahoe and Devereux finished the year 1836, still began v.3 with Ja 2 and Ja 7, and then stopped. After April Boston was without a Catholic paper. THE BOSTON PILOT was revived in Ja 1838 by Devereux and Donahoe, with new courage, beginning with a new v.1, and a new motto (after that of Pepper, 1834) :Be just and fear not, let all the ends thou aimest at, be thy country's, thy God's, and Truth". The office was now at 4 Water St.\* The readers had to be reminded at the end of the

\*The CATHOLIC HERALD, Philadelphia (1838, 37, wrote: We welcome the re-appearance of the PILOT...which has for its main object the support of the rights and privileges of naturalized citizens."

year that 600 paying subscribers out of 15-20,000 Catholics were not enough.

In Ja 2 1839 Devereux had left so Donahoe was alone. A committee of friends helped him to continue which he did with all his force as printer, publisher, agent, manager and editor, in a new office, 61 Cornhill; he also advertised job printing and as a guide in his exchange agency for the newcomers. In December he changed the PILOT'S office to 9 Devenshire St. The Repeal agitation in Ireland finally helped Donahoe to get in America more subscribers; it began to expand also for the increased Catholic population. Most of its content was Irish matter, followed by a sermon, articles about the American hierarchy, about converts, the Catholic societies, and slowly more local news, with advertisements. On Ja 1, 1842, Mr. Walter J. Walsh as "Julio" was introduced as political associate editor. O'Connell's repeal movement was strongly supported. In 1844 Donahoe added to his name that of Walsh as editors. F. E. Emery was contributor. Agents worked in almost all states. Other Catholic periodicals were reviewed: CATHOLIC EXPOSITOR of N.Y., U.S.CATH.MAGAZINE, Baltimore as "unique", CATHOLIC CABINET, St. Louis, NATIONAL CATHOLIC REGISTER, and, CATHOLIC HERALD, of Phila.. Important in 1844 was the advent of Thomas D'Arcy McGee\* as editor and gifted writer who in 13

\*Thomas D'Arcy McGee had come to America and Boston in 1842; hearing on the 4th of July the Declaration of Independence read publicly, he jumped up and spoke to people surrounding him. It was the reason for Donahoe's asking him to work for the PILOT. McGee, 19 years old, eagerly learned as travel agent correspondent and was made editor, besides Walsh, propagating Ireland's fight. The FREEMAN'S JOURNAL of Dublin called him in 1845 and then THE NATION, where he was impressed by the "Young Ireland Movement", he took part and had - after its failure - to flee to America. In New York he began THE NATION (q.v.there), in Ag 1850 THE AMERICAN CELT in Boston (q.v.). In 1852, after a separation from the Church, his reconciliation became known, but that brought him into rivalry with THE BOSTON PILOT, so he went with his paper to Buffalo, then to New York, finally founded a new one in Canada (1857), where he became a statesman and was assassinated.

months preached boldly and vigorously the cause of Irish nationalism with the aid of popular opinion, but less of the Church. That brought him in rivalry with the NEW ENGLAND REPORTER AND CATHOLIC DIARY (q.v.Lowell and Boston) and in disgrace with Bishop Fenwick who stopped his subscription to the PILOT. Nevertheless McGee had made the PILOT nationally recognized and, when he had gone, the paper kept the program of Young Ireland so that in 1846 the new bishop, J.B.Fitzpatrick, sponsored the conservative BOSTON CATHOLIC OBSERVER (q.v.), supported by Brownson from 1847-49 as his official paper. The then radical BOSTON PILOT, with a new office at Springlane to 1852, fought a bitter fight, after Donahoe had in 1847 even

printed the OBSERVER. Now he was attacked by the latter as "guilty of heresy". McGee's name, who meanwhile had returned to America and New York, was printed at the top of the paper as "Irish Correspondent". Donahoe, in 1848, had improved each department of the PILOT as a "model paper in talent, beauty and excellence" and advertised it as such.

Finally, in 1849, weakened by the opposition, Donahoe made his paper conservative; the "cap of liberty" on the top was replaced by cross and dove. The NEW YORK FREEMAN'S JOURNAL received the PILOT again in its exchange list, but the CATHOLIC DIRECTORY kept the PILOT'S listing interrupted from 1846-52. In O 1849 the PILOT absorbed its rival the BOSTON CATHOLIC OBSERVER, and was back on national standing. Rev. J.T. Roddan became a contributor. In 1850 the paper's top showed personifications of America and Ireland, embracing one another, or, in 1852, a figure as the Church with a cross. The text was then more Catholic than Irish. McGee, meanwhile converted too, had come to Boston and founded there a new paper, the AMERICAN CELT (q.v.) in 1850, becoming a rival to the PILOT, but went with it in 1852 to Buffalo. Other Irish papers were not important enough to become rivals. Kennedy's newspaper list of 1852 listed for THE PILOT with 15,000 copies circulating.

In 1851 Donahoe hired an editor: Rev. John T. Roddan\*: Very important for

\*Fr. John T. Roddan, born in 1819 in America, equipped himself with a college education, was sent to Rome to study theology, and was ordained in 1848. In Europe, experiencing radical ideas, he was leaning toward them but as a friend of Orestes Brownson was converted to more conservative convictions. As a missionary in Quincy he wrote for the PILOT and became its editor in 1851; he brought the paper to a high scholarly standard; he was a deep thinker but his style of writing was rather diffuse. He wrote much, also for Brownson's REVIEW and other magazines and was engaged in controversies. Since 1855 he had been pastor of St. Vincent's and then lived in the bishop's residence. There at 42 years he died in D 1858, having been a humble and cheerful character (Obituary in CATH. DIRECTORY, 1860).

the paper was Fr. Roddan's calling a student friend from the seminary in Rome to the staff in 1852, Rev. Joseph M. Finotti\*. As a critic, he was

\*Rev. Joseph M. Finotti, born in the Papal State in 1818, having been twelve years with the Jesuits in Rome, was sent to Georgetown (1845), was ordained there in 1847, then worked in Maryland. He left the Society of Jesus in 1852 and joined the diocese of Boston, was pastor in Brookline and worked as literary editor besides Roddan and after the latter's death as editor (1858-1870). Often in ill health, very busy with the compiling of the important book: BIBLIOGRAPHIA CATHOLICA AMERICANA (1872, N.Y.), he was, after 1870, only contributor to the PILOT with topics on American Catholic history. His diary (copy in Georgetown Univ. Archives) showed that he had difficulties with Donahoe who dismissed him in 1873 unexpectedly. Finotti taught at Mt. St. Mary, Cincinnati,

then went for his health to Colorado and died there in 1879. The obituary in the CATH. DIRECTORY of 1879 praised him as a man of fine taste, owner of an extensive library, and translator of different literary works, besides compiling his BIBLIOGRAPHIA.

able to find good contributors, e.g. Dr. D. Moriarty (not listed in CATH. DIRECTORY), Rev. John Boyce (one of the militant leaders of Catholic thought; with St. John's, Worcester), Dr. J.V. Huntington (New England's first Catholic novelist), Charles Bullard Fairbanks (a convert in Boston, 1827-59, author of essays), Michael Hennessy (who wrote under the pen-name "Laffan"; e.g. Ja 1, 1870 ff. a series of articles about "Irish-American Patriotism," and popular and widely read articles on genealogy). Since 1853 the PILOT occupied a new office at 3 Franklin St. Donahoe had his agency expanded to a bank, became rich and a prominent person. The circulation of the paper had increased from 30,000 to 50,000 in 1855, seven columns in size, with added serial stories by Mrs. J. Sadlier and Mrs. Anne H. Dorsey. The Motto: "Be just and fear not..." was still kept for many more years. When Fr. Mathew preached temperance in America, the paper recorded his trip. Encyclicals and pastoral letters, histories of orders, of Catholicism in the different states, Dr. McElberan's series of articles "The Celt and Saxon" (1856), and articles by John Gilmary Shea about New England (1865) kept the interest of the readers alive. When in 1857, Fr. Roddan was ill, the question was discussed whether Charles E. Stuart of New York would make a good editor but Brownson warned Donahoe. When needed, Donahoe himself wrote editorials, articles and fillers.

In 1858, the paper, then known all over America, no longer needed the specification: "Boston" and adopted from Ja 1858 onward the short title: THE PILOT. Donahoe seems to have had the ambition to cover also New York and printed both cities on the top of the paper instead of the emblems and in the right upper corner three New York offices, one in Philadelphia, one in Baltimore; in 1860 "New York" was dropped from the top and only a list of 15 agents was kept for other places. The editors' names were not on the paper; From Foik, (139), we know that James Spellinay was an anonymous editor from 1860-63 who then became editor of the CATHOLIC HERALD in Philadelphia. Catholic news of America outnumbered the Irish items.

During the Civil War Donahoe did everything in his power to advocate a strong Union; he supported the recruiting of Irish regiments whose fate was recorded in details in the paper. Their participation was said to have helped to soften religious and national prejudices. In 1860 the paper called itself "the largest Catholic paper in the U.S." but the circulation went down during the war. Soon after it recovered and flourished as never before. In 1866 Bishop Fitzpatrick had died and was replaced by John Joseph Williams, interested in the PILOT as "the most influential Catholic journal of the U.S.", then circulating almost 100,000 copies, a national paper, well printed with seven columns, partly illustrated, with a well equipped staff of writers, foreign correspondents. One office was still in New York and 16 others in other states. Donahoe's publishing house and bank had moved in 1868 to its own building at 23

Franklin St., the Pilot Bldg., of 5 floors. The LITERARISCHE HANDWEISER, 1868, states of the PILOT: "the oldest champion of Cath. newspapers, good editorials about questions of the day, Catholic news from the world, good aid for newcomers". Up to 1870 a "New York News Letter" and one for Washington, D.C. shows the national trend; the labor movement was treated; Catholic publications are listed and reviewed, with others advertised as being for sale in Donahoe's store.

Interesting are all numbers from Ja-Ag 13 of v.33 in 1870 because of the detailed reports of the Vatican Ecumenical Council in Rome under Pope Pius IX. The PILOT ends the described preparations about the spiritual object: "The world asks: what will they do? We also ask... They will do what God...appointed them to do... We can wait for their decisions with a tranquil mind". In Mr the reports are moved from the first page; My brought the protests of prelates against infallibility, ending, after 23 continued articles, with the short statement: "The dogma of the infallibility is declared".

In the same year, on O 1 1870 the PILOT claimed in: "Retrospect" to be: the oldest Catholic paper in the U.S., which it was practically after 1862, when THE U.S. CATHOLIC MISCELLANY of Charleston, S.C. (1882-1861) had died, with no equivalent rival now "in the magnitude of its influence,... grateful...and conscious of having labored earnestly...". Also in My 1870, a reporter had been hired who quickly advanced to an editor (editor Finotti not in good health, remained as a contributor but was dismissed as such by Donahoe in 1873), John Boyle O'Reilly\*.

\*John Boyle O'Reilly, born in 1844 in Ireland, received a good education in his father's school; he was given at age 14 to the office of the local ARGUS as a typesetter; he was in 1859 employed in Preston, England on the GUARDIAN, then in the army, where he experienced the suffering of Ireland. He joined the Fenian movement in 1865, was made a prisoner in 1866, sentenced to death but finally was transported to Australia; he escaped in 1869; under danger and hardships, reached Philadelphia, was enthusiastically received by his compatriots in New York and came to Boston on Ja 2 1870 where he was hired as reporter by Donahoe in May. His talent as a journalist was seen in his report about the failure of the Fenian invasion in Canada, which also made him withdraw from revolutionary activities. He was made in July editor of the PILOT. For twenty years he directed the Irish in America to assimilate, fought for religious tolerance, social justice, not forgetting Ireland in her struggle for freedom. He expressed such feelings also as a poet. He had married Miss Mary Murphy of Charleston, whom we knew as contributor to the YOUNG CRUSADER, Boston (q.v.), then also editor of the PILOT'S Children's column for several years. O'Reilly was an interpreter and reconciler, racially and religiously, who wrote stimulating editorials in the PILOT and was in great demand as lecturer and writer of magazine articles. He helped to maintain charitable institutions, was interested in the development of Catholic schools and participated in the bishop's founding of

the Boston Catholic Union (1873). He called two good co-editors (Roche and Conway) to the PILOT and completed with them a gigantic task to keep the paper's lead in the U.S. as an Irish-Catholic one, he even brought real fame to its reputation. In his last years, suffering from a nervous fatigue, he once took Chloral instead of a sleeping medicine and died on Ag 10, 1890. Many eulogies praised him as a charming personality. His poems were printed in four books, Msgr. Ellis said in the AM. BENEDICTINE REVIEW (Mr 1963) on "The Catholic Press": "he gave his talents and energy to heightening the standard and strengthening the structure of the Catholic press in the U.S.". (See also PILOT, Ag 16 and N 8 1890; "Moondyne Joe" in PILOT, N 30 ff. 1878, is his autobiography).

In Ja 13 1872 a new contributor is introduced, O'Connell Ffrench, Professor at Seton Hall College, also a lecturer on Irish subjects. Almost each number brings a sketch about a living Catholic and his achievements, e.g. on Je 1 about Rev. George F. Haskins, founder of the Angel Guardian House (q.v. ANGEL GUARDIAN, Boston). On O 19, 1872 came the announcement of his death. In Ap 1872 the paper reported its circulation at 103,000 copies, national and even international if one includes Ireland, England, Scotland and Australia (with the number it is surprising that the Rowell newspaper directory of 1872 gave only 55,000). Suddenly Donahoe was struck by misfortune:

On the 8th to 9th N 1872 the great fire of Boston destroyed hundreds of houses, also the Pilot Bldg. with everything in it. Donahoe came to the place from a dinner in the Press Club where he had explained how he was so successful. He took as office a house on Cornhill, which burned down eleven days later; he then moved to 260 Washington St., a few months later, on My 13 1873 this office was also destroyed by fire, a loss of \$350,000. The Rand and Avery's printing office did, during this time, the printing of the PILOT (PILOT, N 30, v. 35 no. 48 pictures of burning building and description). Rowell listed in 1873 48,500 circulating copies and the LITERARISCHE HANDWEISER of 1873 stated that the paper is "nevertheless on top of English Catholic papers." In Ja 3 1874, on the paper, the office is given as at 23 and 27 Boylston St. The insurance firm was unable to pay for the fire loss which made Donahoe's bank fail. He asked O'Reilly to take over the PILOT. O'Reilly found a partner in Archbishop Williams. The PILOT was installed now (Ja 1876) at 23-27 Boylston St., its circulation had suffered somewhat, 45,000.

Not to lose the subscribers there was reprinted in each issue a long list of sentences praising the PILOT, a letter from F 7 of Patrick Donahoe to his friends that he (because of the fires) placed "all his property and business...in the hands of his creditors to meet their just demands...". A committee was formed to collect a Fund for Donahoe and it is sad to see how few and low were the donations of \$1.00 or \$2.00 listed in the following issues. Until Ap 22 Donahoe's name remained on the paper.



II. Archdiocesan Organ: Ap 29 1876-D 1890 The paper is still Irish and Catholic, as official organ "la". The proprietors were Archbishop John Joseph Williams (with 3/4 interest) and John Boyle O'Reilly (with 1/4 share), the Archbishop also was the treasurer of a committee and O'Reilly the manager and editor-in-chief. It began to prosper again: 60,000 in Rowell's 1877 list. Archbishop Hughes of New York contributed articles, John Gilmary Shea more in the series on the Catholic Church in America, Thomas Mooney, the historian, about immigrants, Mrs. Sadlier and Anna Dorsey more serial stories and also Michael Hennessey of the New York TIMES for years weekly articles on Catholic-Irish topics, while James Riley (editor of THE BOUQUET and FR. MATHEW HERALD, q.v. Boston) contributed short stories. On the paper itself no names of owners or editors are given, only Pilot Publishing Co. but in 1878 a new address, 578 Washington St., also for a large book store of Catholic items. It changed in 1880 to 607 Washington St., in 1882 to 597. Already in those years Christmas Supplement issues seem to have been printed; we saw parts of 1884, impressive in type and size. In 1886 72,000 copies circulated. Lord (III, 394) wrote in his book that the PILOT "prospered still more through its literary excellence, dignity, sincerity, fairness, defending the Church and the cause of Ireland". O'Reilly won two writers of unusual distinction in 1883: Roche\* and Miss Conway\*\*, besides Roche as religious editor.

\*James Jeffrey Roche, Irish born, came to Boston in 1866 as a businessman, liking literature; O'Reilly asked him to be associate editor; both were poets. After O'Reilly's death (Ag 1890) he became editor-in-chief and wrote a life of O'Reilly's in 800 pages. He kept the paper's tradition, except in 1904 when he left the Democratic line because he liked Theodore Roosevelt. He was brilliant, full of vigor, witty, known as a poet and picturesque prose writer, and also as a good Catholic. He won especially a group of Catholic intellectuals; a social favorite of Catholics and Protestants alike, he was more delicate than O'Reilly. In 1902 he became part-owner but resold his part in 1905 to the Donahoe family. After 22 years with the paper he went - sent by President Roosevelt - as American Consul to Genoa, then to Berne, where he died in 1908.

\*\*Katherine Eleanor Conway, whose father had come from Ireland to Rochester, N.Y. was educated at Sacred Heart schools in Rochester and Manhattanville, N.Y., graduated in 1891; encouraged by Bishop B.J. McQuaid of Rochester she edited from 1873-78 the WEST END JOURNAL in Rochester (q.v. there), worked then with the Rochester UNION AND ADVERTISER, and as reporter for the Philadelphia CATHOLIC RECORD and other newspapers, finally came to the CATHOLIC UNION AND TIMES, Buffalo, to 1883. Until 1908 she was with the PILOT in Boston, where she was also president of the "Roxbury Reading Circle" (after O'Reilly's death called "John Boyle O'Reilly Circle"), and member of the "Boston Catholic Union" giving lectures. Between 1908-11 she was with the CATHOLIC COURIER JOURNAL in Rochester and Professor at St. Mary's College, Ind.; from 1911-26 she became editor of THE REPUBLIC in Boston (q.v. there) and contributed to nearly all

Boston and some other dailies, to the CATHOLIC WORLD and the ROSARY, wrote two volumes of poems, two novels. An invalid for a number of years, she died in Roxbury on Ja 5 1927. (Theodore Roosevelt had said about her: she has "the brain of a man with a heart of a woman".)

The PILOT under O'Reilly, and later, republished parts of the works of the English Cardinals Wiseman, Newman and Manning, papers or stories of American writers, Orestes Brownson, Fr. Isaac Hecker, Rose and Julian Hawthorne, James W. Riley, and Abram Ryan. O'Reilly died on Ag 10 1890. The Archbishop took over his interest in the paper, became sole owner. Donahoe's debts were paid back; he himself had recovered to repurchase his PILOT from the Archbishop; on D 22 1890 Donahoe thanked him for his great liberality and generosity. The D 27 issue again started the same.

III. Under Donahoe and his family, Ja 3 1891-S 1908 Still the PILOT is Irish, in this period "Catholic:lc", no longer the official organ of the Archdiocese. Donahoe signed as proprietor and publisher or later as founder; the office had changed in Ja 3 1891 to 630 Washington St.; on p. 1 is Donahoe's picture and a biographical sketch. He formed a corporation on Ja 15 1891 as president, his son Chrysostom treasurer; the same and his son Patrick M. and William A. Gaston the directors (more in Frawley, 260-66). As publisher was given the Pilot Publishing Co.; Donahoe, now 80 years old, was also helped by his son Joseph V. in all enterprises but he himself took still part in the owrk for the next 10 years. The paper had slowly lost its prestige and power and its nationwide circulation since more and more Catholic diocesan papers were founded, bringing their readers the desired local news. Chrysostom Donahoe, the manager, died in 1899, followed by Patrick M.; Patrick Donahoe, Sr., recovered from two strokes in 1896, was for the last time in the office in D 1900 and died on Mr 18 1901, leaving the family as owners and managers. Editor Roche and associate editor Conway continued their work, and when Roche left in 1905 Miss Conway acted as editor. Though the paper had a rather high circulation, in the 70,000's, THE SACRED HEART REVIEW (q.v. 1888-1918, Cambridge, East/Boston), THE REPUBLIC (q.v. 1882-1926, Boston), THE CATHOLIC CITIZEN (q.v. Chelsea, Mass. 1888-1937), and THE SUNDAY REGISTER of Lawrence (q.v. 1892-1913) took readers away from the PILOT. The latter was still strongly interested in the temperance movement, especially in 1893 when the Paulist Fathers in New York had begun a new campaign; THE ROSARY of 1893/4, p. 966 praised a paper by Conway as "excellent, brimful of interest in the Catholic Sunday School and Reading Circles" in the PILOT, and the AVE MARIA (Jl 20 1895) announced the brilliant editor Roche's volume of poems and ballads as well as a series of "A Lady's Letters" or "Making Friends", etc. by Miss Conway. After Donahoe's death, the number of Mr 23 1904 (v. 64, no 12) carried his picture and life; the pope had sent his apostolic benediction and many remembered him as a helper in need. On Mr 30 1901 is said that the son Patrick M. Donahoe continued without any change. The office was, from 1904 ff., at 657 Washington St.; the masthead still showed Patrick Donahoe as "founder in 1836"; in April again another number: 564 for an office in the same street. On S 5 1907 Archbishop Williams died; the change to a new archbishop seems to have

encouraged the Donahoe family to give up the paper.

IV. Again Archdiocesan Organ: O 3 1908-1964+ The PILOT, not so outspokenly Irish anymore for this local "Catholic:la";as official organ of the Archdiocese, announced with the number of O 3, p. 4 the change:

"...the archbishop is now (owner) publisher and controls the PILOT...,the need of such an organ was felt; the paper will be ...Catholic in spirit...appeal to every Catholic citizen(to support)...the PILOT" (signed William H. O'Connell,Archbishop).

He had purchased it from the Donahoe family; young and vigorous, he aroused priests and people in every parish; he dictated the editorial policy and supervised the management; he gave the paper a broad and truly Catholic character and introduced an up-to-date news service. The paper itself gave no names of editors but a very short note: "Official organ of the Archdiocese of Boston", and now as establishing date, not Donahoe's 1836, but 1829,"when the second bishop of Boston founded the first official paper, THE JESUIT". Around 1914 the office was at 59 Temple Place and changed when the Cardinal (this title since 1911) had purchased the new machinery of the BOSTON RECORD (1922) and built a new home with a plant for the PILOT in 1923 at 309 Washington St., where, in O 20, the first issue was printed. Rev. Francis Spellman is supposed to have been editor in 1924/25. The hundredth anniversary of the PILOT was celebrated in 1929, but a special supplement was published only on Mr 8 1930. The paper mirrored all the achievements of the Cardinal for education, societies, institutions, the missions, etc. We found only a few names of editors in AYER'S NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY or the CATHOLIC PRESS DIRECTORY: Rev. Francis X. Quinn as editor in 1934, still in 1938, when the address was changed to 49 Franklin St., where it was still in 1964; from 1942-50 we found Rev. J.S.Sexton. The Cardinal died in 1944; the PILOT made the Ap 22 issue a memorial number of 16 pages, praising his work, also printing Bishop Cushing's eulogy. As administrator followed Bishop Richard Cushing, taking also over the PILOT, which was enriched with the NCWC Cable Service. In 1950 Rev. F. P. Moran was editor, Rev. F.J.Lally, associate editor, Rev. Arthur V. Lyons business manager, G. W. Campbell advertisement editor; in 1954/5 Fr. Lally had become the editor, Rev. John J. Grant associate editor, Msgr. Lyons and Campbell remained; still so in 1963, with only George Ryan added, who wrote, in 1960, an article about THE PILOT in the CATHOLIC PRESS ANNUAL, 1960.

THE BOSTON PILOT of Ja 1836 (as continuation of THE JESUIT, S 5 1829 can be taken as the first Catholic weekly newspaper in Boston and Massachusetts) IS THE OLDEST OF ALL CATHOLIC WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS IN THE U.S. SINCE 1862. (In 1861 died the U.S.CATH.MISCELLANY, Charleston,S.C.,having been established in 1822; the CATHOLIC STANDARD AND TIMES, Phila., current in 1964, can only be traced back to the CATHOLIC HERALD of 1833 after different changes of title while the PILOT has kept this title since Ja 1836). The older volumes have not lost their value with their contemporary records of the history of the Irish in Ireland, the Irish-Americans, and the Church's development in Boston and New England especially.

Details: published Saturdays; in 1836/7:4 pages with 3 columns, 16x21 inches, \$3.00; with 8 pages, 1838 and, after 1850, occasionally more; the size somewhat larger, in 1868:33x46, in 1886:17x24, similar in future; the price began at \$3.00; 1850 ff; \$2.50. After 1908 as an archdiocesan official paper at \$1.00; 1922, \$2.00; since 1950: \$3.00. Around 1850 some portraits, after 1922, more illustrations and today richly. In 1836/7 the paper counted v.2 and 3 of the title before: LITERARY AND CATHOLIC SENTINEL; only in 1838 beginning with v. 1, n.s.; therefore we have in 1964:127 volumes published, plus the first 2. The paper published special supplements at Christmas and Easter in later years and on special occasions.

Sources: Middleton (1893,1908); Baumgartner 57,95; Frawley, about Donahoe and PILOT; Foik 118/19, 139,167-180; Lord III, esp. 339...,388,398; CATH. BUILDERS IV 224/5; LIT.HANDWEISER 1868:108, 1873,col.362; Mott:MAG.II 76/7; III 69; CATH. ENCYC.: "Periodical"; CATH. YEARBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND (1896-1904); Cullen: IR.207 ff., 227 ff., 231 ff.; Wittke:IR. 203/4; Bland 175; Dunn 714/15; Handlin: IMMIGR. 178; Kenney 225; BOSTON DIRECTORY (1845-79); SAMPSON BOSTON DIRECTORY (1872-79); CATHOLIC DIRECTORIES (1842-45; 1854-60); Hoffmann (1891-1913); CPD Meier (1928-32); CPD Wagner (1942-48); CPD(1950+); Alden (1882,32,86); Rowell (1872-1908); Ayer (1880+); Batten (1892,5,7); Kenny (1861); Kennedy (1850) and other sources, especially the almost complete microfilm up-to-date.

Locations: The microfilm, available in Boston and also at DCU, makes it unnecessary to repeat printed holdings in AN and to specify the following from which the film was made: MWA, MB, MBat, MChB, MH, DLC, InNd, LNX. PPChI has many vols.; all other places only single vols. or issues.

THE BOSTON REPORTER AND CATHOLIC DIARY, Boston

SEE NEW ENGLAND REPORTER AND CATHOLIC DIARY, Lowell

#### THE BOSTON SUNDAY SCHOOL MESSENGER (Ja 1887-1895)

It was a "Catholic:lc" (with approbation of the Archbishop of Boston), monthly (1887), semi-monthly (1888), later weekly (1895) juvenile magazine, with the subtitle: "an illustrated Catholic monthly for boys and girls," founded in Ja 1887, and, for the last time listed in Rowell in 1895\*. It was owned, published and edited by Rev. A.T.O'Connel

\*Since Lucey had found only the title SU.SCH.MESS., (Boston) and 1887, he thinks it not impossible that the SUNDAY SCHOOL MESSENGER of Chicago (1885/86) was transferred to Boston. According to the copies we saw, it was certainly originally founded in Boston by Bostonian priests.

(one of three priests of St. Joseph's Church) and Rev. James O'Brien (one of five priests in St. James, Boston/Roxbury); the latter remained publisher and editor to 1895. It was printed by Kaskman, Keating and Co., Boston. On its masthead in 1887 is said: "devoted to the interests of

Catholic Parochical and Sunday Schools". The title is arranged around a picture with Jesus among children, 8 other illustrations in the text of religious and other educational stories, poems, historical sketches, biblical history, a humorous part, puzzles, a letter exchange, school news, some advertisements of schools and also of the PILOT. To the copies of volume 2 is a pink cover added with the contents, and about prizes to be given for unaided work of various kinds which children may send in.

Details: When it was a weekly in the last years, it was published Saturdays. Each copy had 16 pages of 11x13 inches, first at \$1.00, and as weekly, \$2.00. It circulated at the end of the first year already 10,000 copies, in 1895: 140,000. It completed 9 volumes.

Sources: Lord III,400; Lucey I, 27, note 17; II,109; Martin; Rowell (1895); Holdings at DCU.

Locations: Not in ULS. DCU:v.1 nos 1-12 (Ja-D 1887)-v.2, nos 1-24 (Ja-D 1888).

BOSTON TABLET (My 1 1845-?S 18 1845)

It was a (perhaps Irish) "Catholic:lc" ("thoroughly and strictly Catholic, says U.S.CATH.MAG.), weekly newspaper, started on My 1 1845. Its founder, publisher and owner was John R. Fitzgerald\*, an able Irish journalist,

\*who had been dismissed by the proprietor of the BOSTON REPORTER AND CATHOLIC DIARY from his editorship, because of a heated controversy with PILOT editor McGee early in 1845.

who before had rivaled with success the PILOT during some years. The U.S.CATH.MAG. announced the foundation of his own paper, after having seen its PROSPECTUS, expressing the hope to have the paper sanctioned by the ecclesiastical authorities; and after having seen the two first issues, that it "confirms the expectations of success" The U.S.CATH. MISCELLANY said on Ag 2:

"...the success...in the short space of three months is unparalleled...In its columns will not be found anything offensive against good taste; it is enriched with contributions of several of the diocesan clergy...Deserves approbation..."

Nevertheless - we do not know the reasons - he stopped the paper's publication in 1845, probably with S 18 (see holdings).

Details: Nothing else known.

THE BOSTON TABLET of My 1 1845 is THE FIRST CATHOLIC WEEKLY (not Irish) NEWSPAPER in Boston and Massachusetts.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Lord III,342, note 25; METROPOLITAN (Balt.), 1854,460; U.S.CATH.MAGAZINE,Balt.):4(1845),408; U.S.CATH.MISCELLANY, Charleston-S.C.:25(Ag 2 1845),30; NCA (1949,526.

Locations: Not in ULS,AN. - MWH:v.1,no 1-19,21 (My 1-S 18 1845).

BOSTON VINDICATOR (Ja 21 1847-F 1849)

This Irish, "Catholic:3", weekly newspaper, was started (acc. to AN) on Ja 21, 1847\* and ended in F 1849, when it merged with the BOSTON CATHOLIC

\*THE ST.LOUIS NEWS-LETTER on F 6 1848 announced this new paper's first number, "devoted to Irish politics and intelligence. Although its conductors are Catholics, they disclaim the intention of adding a religious feature to the journal...; it is edited with taste...by Sullivan,Griffin and Co."

OBSERVER, which the latter announced on F 1849:

"The BOSTON VINDICATOR'S subscription list has been transferred to the CATHOLIC OBSERVER...sold by Mr. Sullivan, former proprietor of the VINDICATOR."

The OBSERVER did not yet know that a few months later the same fate would also catch the OBSERVER. Handlin wrote that the VINDICATOR was more "a political paper, hailed by the OBSERVER as an ally against the radical PILOT (in the time after 1845)...", but Frawley found that the paper was nevertheless not purely political, published by two Catholics (no names given).

Details: none known.

Sources: Frawley, 60; AN; BO. CATH. OBSERVER, v.3, no 5 (F 1849), 34; Handlin: IMMIGRANT,179.

Locations: OC:Ja - J1 1847.

BOSTONO LIETUVIU LAIKRASTIS (BO.LITHUANIAN NEWSPAPER) (N 1 1895-D 27 1895)

It was a Lithuanian, "Roman-Catholic:1c", weekly newspaper, begun on N 1 1895; after seven issues, on D 27 1895, it moved to Waterbury, Conn., where it was published to 1898 as RYTAS (MORNING). It was founded and owned (probably also published) by M. Norkūnas and A. Zdanavicius and edited by Rev. J. Zebris. Zdanavicius soon left the enterprise, then Norkūnas sold it to Zebris. He moved with the paper to Connecticut, for a time as its publisher and editor (see there). Rev. Brazanskas, see Sources, gave us this information; he is well informed as librarian of a Lithuanian Library.

Park (see bibliography) explained that in the middle of the 19th century the Lithuanians had become completely Polonized but between 1883 and 1895 a movement revived the Lithuanian language so that in the U.S. at that time appeared 34 Lithuanian periodicals. The people were pious Roman-Catholics. They had in 1922 80 churches and 22 English-Lithuanian schools as well as numerous societies.

Details: 4 pages.

Sources: Letter of Mr. Kajazka, Lithuanian Delegation, Wash.; D.C.; letter of Rev. W. Brazanskas, Marionopolis, in Thompson, Conn.; Park, 50-53.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

#### THE BOUQUET (1890)

THE ORPHAN'S BOUQUET (Ja 1891-D 1896)

THE WEEKLY BOUQUET (Ja 1897-99)

It was a "Catholic:lb" weekly juvenile magazine of literary character, started under the title of THE BOUQUET in 1890, changed to THE ORPHAN'S BOUQUET in Ja 1891, to THE WEEKLY BOUQUET in Ja 1897 and ended in D 1899. It was - like BOUQUET FOR CATHOLIC FAMILIES, THE ORPHAN'S FRIEND or L'AMI DE L'ORPHELIN - published by The House of Angel Guardian, or Brothers of Charity, printed in their Industrial School by the orphan boys and this magazine was edited by lay editors; first T.A.Dwyer, then in 1895 by Gertrude Reynolds, also in 1895, certainly in 1896 to 1897 by James Riley, with an associate editor Henry Coyle, who became editor when Riley left late in 1897 to take over THE FR. MATHEW HERALD in Boston. The magazine was best in the time of James Riley\* He also won young and promising

\*born in Ireland, he came at a young age to America, was introduced to the literary world by John Boyle O'Reilly, opening for him the PILOT, where he published his poetry; he also wrote short stories and was for the magazine a witty and able editor, showing a special gift to entertain boys. He was deeply rooted in religion (AM. CATH. WHO'S WHO, 1911).

students to be contributors. The magazine was praised for its attractive stories, artistic illustrations and its whole vigorous and cheerful make-up. The number of O 19 1893 contains a "Historical Sketch of the College of Holy Cross", the number of My 16 1895 was dedicated to Archbishop William's Jubilee, the one of F 25 1899 to the silver jubilee of the House. About this number wrote also the N.Y.FREEMAN'S JOURNAL that Dr. Walter Lecky contributed for some months charming stories of birds, and the Washington CHURCH NEWS praised the articles on leading weeklies in that number. For the year after Riley, the AVE MARIA regretted that the magazine is Catholic but not without bigotry and a pure Catholicism is the special need of juvenile literature. Lucey gives as reason for the magazine's end, "financial straits".

Details: 8 pages in 1890, then 16 pages with 4 columns, of 11x15 inches, price \$1.25, illustrated; for 1897-8 Rowell and Dauchy give 1,000 copies circulation; that Batten gave 30,000 can only mean together with THE ORPHAN'S FRIEND.

Sources: Middleton:BOUQUET(1893),: ORPHAN'S BOUQUET (1908); CATH. YEAR-BOOK OF NEW ENGL. (1896, 99, 1901); Lord III, 359/60; Hoffmann (1896-1901); Lucey III, 145, V.15; Rowell (1895,97); Batten (1892,5,7); Ayer (1892); Dauchy (1893-8); CARMELITE REV.:4 (1896) 110 and :5(1897)63; ROSARY(Ap 1897)436; CATH.HOME JOURNAL (Phil.) F 1897; OUR LADY OF GOOD COUNSEL:7 (1897) 87; AVE MARIA, Notre Dame, Ind. (Ja 15 1898; etc.

Locations: Not in ULS. The House of the Angel Guardian: complete set, now (1964) "Boyhaven" in West Newbury, Mass. DCU: v.3, nos.13,21(Mr 30, My 25, 1893); v.5 no 20 (My 16 1895). MWA:v.3 no 41 ( ) 19 1893).

#### BOUQUET FOR CATHOLIC FAMILIES (1891)

see its sister-publication for children THE BOUQUET (1890-99)

It was a "Catholic:lb" weekly magazine, parallel to a juvenile publication, THE BOUQUET, but not successful, and published only one year, 1891, by the House of Angel Guardian, or Fathers of Charity, printed in their Industrial School by the orphan boys, edited by T.A.Dwyer. See for more with another publication THE ORPHAN'S FRIEND.

Details: 8 pages, 11x15 inches, price \$1.25.

Sources: Rowell (1892); Batten (1892); Lucey II, 98, III, 145, V.15, note 14.

Locations: Not in ULS. Probably the House of Angel Guardian, now (1963) Boyhaven in West Newbury, Mass.

Boston, Mass. (Ja 1844-0 1855)

New York, City, (Ja 1856-0 1864; Ja 1873-0 1875)

#### BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW (Ja 1844-0 1864; Ja 1873-0 1875)

This "Catholic:lc"(1845-),quarterly and learned magazine was started in Boston, Mass., in Ja 1844, and continued in New York from Ja 1856 to O 1864; it was suspended from 1865-72, and revived in Ja 1873, to cease publication finally in O 1875. We give here a chart of the dates to its 24 volumes (this numbering was adopted by the UNION LIST OF SERIALS) and its seven series, each one beginning again with volume one:



1. Ja 1844-46 v.1-3 or or 1,2,3;	2. 1847-52 ns:1-6 4,5,6,7,8,9;	3. 1853-55 s.3:1-3 10,11,12;	4. 1856-59 s 4:1-4 N.Y.ser. 13,14,15,16;
5. 1860-63 s 5:1-4 2d N.Y.s. 17,18,19,20;	6. Ja-0 1864 s 6: v. 1 National s. 21;	sus- pend- ed	7. Ja 1873-0 1875 s 7:1-3 Last s. 22,23,24.

The different publishers were: Benjamin H. Greene, Boston, 124 Washington St., 1844-55; E. Dunigan & Bros. (James B. Kirker), New York, 151 Fulton St., 1856-59; D. & J. Sadlier & Co., New York, 164 William St., 1860-64; Fr. Pustet, New York, 52 Barclay St., 1873-75. Its owner, editor and almost sole contributor was Orestes Augustin Brownson.\*

\*Brownson's pre-Catholic Period:

Orestes A. Brownson, born in 1803 in Vermont, lost his father early, grew up on a farm, learned how to read by himself and read what he could get. Only later he attended a school which gave him the degree to be a school teacher. He was not baptized, did not belong to any religious community, but felt the need of it and became a Presbyterian (1822). Soon he changed and joined the Universalists, studied and was ordained minister (1824); he preached and taught school. He married in 1827. After having edited a magazine, GOSPEL ADVOCATE for the Universalists, he left them (1829). He had become an unbeliever but wanted to be able to believe. Socialism now interested him most, how to make people happier. He published NEW VIEWS OF CHRISTIANITY, SOCIETY AND THE CHURCH, and founded a magazine: PHILANTHROPIST. He became a preacher of the Unitarian church in Walpole at 29, learned languages by himself and wrote about his new ideas: THE CHURCH OF THE FUTURE, setting up his Society for Christian Union and Progress in Boston (1834), where he preached to the "un-churched". There he founded the BOSTON QUARTERLY REVIEW, being its editor, and virtually its sole contributor, mostly about political philosophy. Later he himself said about it: "Whoever reads the five volumes (1838-42)...to find clear, consistent doctrines will be disappointed, but...(he will) find provocative thoughts...impulsively following his heart..." During those years he was linked to a group of friends, craving, like him, for a philosophy of life or a religion (Rigley, Emerson, Bradford, Dwight, Parkes, Elizabeth Peabody, Thoreau, Channing, who met on the Brook Farm, where also the young Hecker, the baker of New York, joined them). In that time he had come nearer to Catholicism, so that the BOSTON PILOT (July 2 1836) advised him to study the Church's doctrines. He struggled not to come too near and still attacked the Church, wrote in 1840 against the Catholic priesthood.

Politically he was a Democrat, supported the presidency of Calhoun (but refused to edit a paper in New York for that purpose) by merging his BOSTON QUARTERLY REVIEW with the U.S. MAGAZINE AND DEMOCRATIC REVIEW, Boston, writing a monthly article for it (1842-44).

He withdrew from that magazine and founded a new magazine of his own: BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW, beginning Ja 1844. In the first number he clearly described his state of mind, accepting the Church of Christ but not the Roman Catholic communion. Between April and July he changed; he declared: "The church in communion with the See of Rome is the one holy Catholic apostolic Church." In contact with Bishop J.B.Fitzpatrick of Boston, who instructed him, he converted to Catholicism on October 20 1844.

Following we treat each of the seven series of the magazine:

1. Brownson's Catholic period for the magazine began in 1845. Slowly he had found his way from his philosophies to the new situation and slowly he grew into Catholicism though his conversion had come almost surprisingly. When he began his REVIEW in Ja 1844, he did not think of conversion but the rumor of it remained, especially when he took instruction in April and May; in his July-issue he told his readers the fact. About this July issue the U.S.CATH.MAGAZINE, Baltimore, wrote in Ag 1844, 543:

We were delighted in looking through...the review. Several articles in it are stamped with unequivocal marks of orthodoxy, a point where we have been for some time awaiting the distinguished writer; we...express...the hope...that he has now arrived in the haven of truth...".

Brownson lost many of his old friends and readers; he continued his review with only 600 subscribers and he lost more when in 1845 his magazine became a "Catholic" one. Now the Catholics mistrusted his Catholicity. But Bishop Fitzpatrick of Boston had advised him to go on, and helped him over the first difficulties. Brownson's QUARTERLY, nevertheless, remained different from the pattern of the existing Catholic magazines in which Catholic writers spoke to Catholics. In his individual way he now let the readers go the way with him, studying more deeply Catholic doctrines. All his struggle is reflected in his REVIEW. At the moment he became especially interested in the results of other seekers. A very serious small group of old friends and readers remained faithful to him. Bishop F.P.Kenrick of Philadelphia and his brother Peter Richard, the Bishop of St. Louis, contributed in the beginning to his magazine to give the Catholics confidence though it was filled mainly by himself. Brownson, a born journalist, still to some degrees eccentric and unstable, used his gift with full vigor in an ingenious and independent way, treating many subjects of a philosophical, sociological, political, literary and religious-theological kind. He had become a famous essayist and critic. Though literature was not his favored subject he devoted much space in his REVIEW to articles and still more to book reviews,

giving his opinion about contemporary writers (Emerson, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Lowell, Longfellow, Hawthorne, Charlotte Brontë, etc.) He became more and more a very influential, a bold and forceful champion of the Catholic Church, being both admired and rejected.

2. The FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, New York, in 1846 reviewed Brownson's REVIEW or brings its contents (as most of the papers do) each time, e.g. it said about the July issue that it contains "an unusual quantity of matter, full of interest and instruction,...a periodical with the ablest production;" or about the January issue of 1849, that "he has adapted his REVIEW to a wider class of readers and made it more "popular'." We give some examples of the contents in those years: "Why are you a Protestant?"; Anglicanism: Natural and Supernatural;" "Native Americanism;" about Catholic colleges, "The Worship of Mary," "Primacy of the Apostolic See," "Lamennais and Gregory VI," "The Church and the Revolution," etc. In 1849, at the seventh Provincial Council in Baltimore, twenty-four prelates signed a letter as a mark of approval of the REVIEW, which Brownson printed in each issue. It brought him many subscribers, in 1850, 1400, going up to its highest, 2,000 in 1853; on the other hand it made some other Catholic editors jealous. On the whole, Brownson said in 1851 that the Catholic press had come nobly to his aid in his "combat...against revolutionary tendencies among Catholics as well as error and heresy outside of the Church." He believed - too early - that his most painful trials were over (5, (1851) 135/6).

3. Around 1853 BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW was the leading Catholic magazine with a semi-official appearance. We can read in the January issue (136) that an English edition of it was published in London, an event not happening to many American publications. How long it lasted, we could not find out. Only Mott: MAGAZINES I, 688 adds "had failed and was discontinued," and A. Tassin: THE MAGAZINE IN AMERICA\*1916, 264, said: (London)"where it had a large circulation;" and Maynard (282) mentions the moving to "cheaper Elizabeth" and "the failure of the New York and London publishers"; but Dunigan existed still in 1859 and the one of London we do not know. In 1854 Brownson received a letter from Pope Pius IX who had seen eleven volumes of the REVIEW. Writing much on politics and not being an Irishman brought him into misunderstanding with Irish people and newspapers in America and also originated a certain coolness with Bishop Fitzpatrick. When the bishop went to Rome in 1854, Brownson used it to break the now ten-year-old censorship of the bishop on his REVIEW, tried to free himself by moving to New York, after his 1854 issue had gone to press. Before, Father Hecker in New York had asked Archbishop Hughes if he would want Brownson in New York; the archbishop had sent him a letter, inviting him to come; one may believe that he hoped to guide that powerful man also for his own purposes.

4. Brownson moved to New York so that the January 1856 issue was published there and the fourth series was also called: New York Series. Soon the opinions of Brownson and the archbishop clashed; also a controversy with the archbishop's organ, the METROPOLITAN, started (see 1857 "Archbishop Hughes and the Press") up to 1862. Brownson found it better to live outside the archdiocese, in Elizabeth, N.J. John Gilmary Shea

lived there, too, but they did not become friends. His old friend Ripley was editor of the NEW YORK TRIBUNE; they had drifted apart. Besides Father Hecker, new friends of Brownson were Dr. Cummings and Dr. Pise. With his enemies he dealt in his articles, giving much space to these controversies..

5. The time of the second New York Series was a time of crisis for Brownson, beginning already before 1860 and not completely over in 1864. He had become a liberal. Also his political opinions were refused by many. He was against slavery: the South rejected him. He stated that in the Civil War, of the 12 English Catholic American newspapers, only the Pittsburgh CATHOLIC and the New York TABLET were "decidedly loyal," the METROPOLITAN occasionally. Brownson was against the Know-Nothings but he kept his own Americanism. He corrected the behaviour of foreigners, particularly of Germans and Irish. That brought attacks by different bishops, such as Bishop Wood of Philadelphia, 1862, after Archbishop Hughes had written him a letter (1861). The METROPOLITAN RECORD, founded by the latter, wrote in N 10 1860, 10: "...Catholic movements are cynically criticized by Brownson and the contributors." Almost all the bishops who once had signed the approval of the REVIEW now withdrew their names. Brownson could not reprint that letter of approval with 24 bishops any more as the REVIEW had lost its semi-official character; he lost two-thirds of his subscribers; his health failed, too. He had not enough income, needed to lecture for money and take money from old friends. In that time he also was reported to the Congregation de Propaganda Fide in Rome but no heresy was found in his writings.

6. In 1864, the publisher Sadlier held out; Brownson, still a liberal, added a subtitle to his REVIEW: "National Series". Because of the ecclesiastical disapprobation of his ontologism he devoted his magazine almost exclusively to public affairs, barring philosophy and theology. Finally with October, 1864, because of ill health he was obliged to give up the strong opposition. During the time of suspension (1865-72), he wrote his book: THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC with strongest arguments for Catholicism and he contributed to Fr. Sorin's AVE MARIA of Notre Dame, Ind., to Father Hecker's CATHOLIC WORLD and to the New York TABLET; he wrote therein his best theological articles (around 1865). Meantime, he had studied "The Religious Orders", printed as an article in AVE MARIA (1871). Friction with his friend Hecker and his CATHOLIC WORLD made him wish to revive his own REVIEW; In Ap 1872 his dying wife also advised him to do that. The Jesuits at Fordham and the Holy Cross Fathers of Notre Dame invited the widower to live with them. He declined and remained with his daughter in New Jersey.

7. Finally the publishing house of Pustet took over the "Last Series" of the revived BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW with Ja 1873. He himself decided therein: "...to set myself right before the Catholic public as a worthy son of the Church..to protest against...liberalism...in religion and politics..." The Bishop of Newark and now Archbishop McCloskey of New York gave him their approval. The first number had a good reception. In the estimation of Catholics he now stood higher than ever. He did not

exclude politics, but also took up again philosophy and theology. But, still the stormy individualist, he was no longer strong enough to fill all the issues with new original matter, needed sometimes to reprint old articles. The circulation dropped from 1,700 to finally 1,200 copies. After three years, deaf, almost blind, gouty, he was obliged to write his Valedictory to his readers, and friends: "The Review bears so much of the personal character of the editor, is so completely the expression of a single mind, that none continues it after him... I close my Review... I did not seek in the Church wealth, honors or popularity... my only ambition was to live and to die in her communion...". (October 1875).

Brownson, somewhat later, moved to his son Henry in Detroit. Still he tried to work on an article "The Philosophy of the Supernatural," destined for the Catholic magazine, which was founded in Ja 1876 in Philadelphia, the AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY REVIEW, coming closest to his own. There it was published in v.1,p.22. He died in Ap 1876, was buried in St. Anne, Detroit, the first Catholic church he had seen as a young man. After 10 years his body was transferred to the crypt at Notre Dame, Ind. Msgr. J.A. Corcoran wrote in ACQR, Phil., 1876, 561, about Brownson's most praiseworthy qualities: "his inherent love of religious truth..., his earnestness in seeking it and his sincere, manly, bold profession of it when found".

Details: the magazine was a quarterly, published regularly in 24 volumes, with between 130-136 pages per issue, in the size of 6x9 inches. Priced at \$3.00 from 1844-1864, and its "Last Series": \$5.00. Its circulated 1,400 copies in 1850, 1,500 in 1852, the highest of 2,000 in 1853, no figures known until 1873 with 1,700, ending in 1875 with 1,200. Of the London edition (1853-?) no details known.

BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW (Boston) is in Ja 1844 THE FIRST CATHOLIC QUARTERLY MAGAZINE in Boston and New England.

Sources: Bo. Almanac 1855-57; Middleton (1893); Lord II, 342,360 ff.; CATH. BUILDERS IV, 231; Mott:MAG.I,367/68; 372,685-91; Walsh,23; Dunn(1895) 719; Foik, 177; Steiger (1873); N.Y.CITY CIR. (1854-65); Smith:N.Y. 1905; LIT. HANDWEISER (1869, col.110, 1873,col. 362); CATH. ENCYC.: "Periodical"; Kenny (1861); Kennedy (1852); North, 118; Tassin 264; Buck, 75-99. We also checked biographies like E.J.Power, "Orestes A. Brownson, "RACHS, Phil.:62,2 (1950)72-94; H.J.Nolan, THE MOST REV. FRANCIS PATRICK KENRICK..., Philadelphia, (Am. Cath. Hist. Soc., 1948); V.G. Michel, THE CRITICAL PRINCIPLES OF ORESTES A. BROWNSON, (Washington,D.C., 1918); Theodore Maynard, ORESTES BROWNSON, YANKEE, RADICAL, CATHOLIC, (New York: Macmillan, 1943), and others.

Locations: ULS has 104 places with holdings, of them 29 with complete sets; including: DCU, except the first issue.

CAECILIA at Boston (1931-42; 50-57)  
see Dayton, Ohio  
and Milwaukee, Wis. (F 1874-1964+)

This German-English, "Catholic:lc", monthly magazine for church-music, established in F 1874, still published (1964), moved to different publishers and places, twice also to Boston. It was founded and for a long time edited by Professor Johannes Singenberger of St. Francis Seminary, Wis., then by his son Otto; the heirs transferred the rights in O 1931 to the music publisher, McLaughlin & Reilly Co., Boston, office at 100 Boylston St., with the magazine's v.58, no.10. While it was for some years, 1943-49, in St. Louis, it came back to the same firm with its v. 76, no. 4, as we know through a letter from that publishing house. Since F 1957 the CAECILIA is published in Omaha, Nebraska.

Details: in 1932: \$2.00, circulation 1,750.

Sources: GPD Meier (1932); letter of McLaughlin and Reilly Co.

Locations: Besides the many entries in ULS,ULS, cf. also the UL of Catholic Periodicals in the West; the music firm McLaughlin and Reilly Co., Boston, has a complete set.

THE CATHEDRAL: 3 fair-papers with 6+5+5 issues (1871,74,79)

This "Catholic:lc", very special item consisted of three series of 6+5+5 daily issues for one week, fair-papers, in 1871,74 and 79, published, during the nine years of building a new cathedral in Boston, by Rev. A. Sherwood Healy, the rector of the Holy Cross Cathedral to interest the Catholics in the fairs held to raise money for the building. In the first paper (O 25-N 29 1871) besides news of the fair appeared a valuable series of the history of Catholicism in Boston, written by Rev. James A. Healy (who in 1875 became bishop of Portland, Mr.), and in the second paper (N 18-D 16 1874) such a series of five articles about the history of the Cathedral. In the third (O 27-N 1879) both themes were repeated. Lucey believed that the few preserved copies are "now a rare collector's item".

Details: 4 pages, 10x13 1/2 inches, freely distributed.

Sources: Lord III, 51/52, note 27; ULS,S; Lucey:letter; MEMORIAL...25th Anniversary...Archbishop Williams, Boston, 1891,58-61.

Locations: ULS,S:MbTS:1,3-53 no 5. MWH:nos 1,2,4,5 (N 18,25,D 9, 16 1874).

THE CATHOLIC HERALD, Boston

SEE NEW ENGLAND CATHOLIC HERALD, Lawrence

CATHOLIC HOME JOURNAL\* (no date known, perhaps 1889-?)

\*Lord and Middleton listed that title for Boston, no date. Lucey, IV, 216 knowing these entries, too, suggests it may be the CATHOLIC HOME JOURNAL which is listed for St. Louis with a doubt-or-starting, but with v.9 and 10 of 1906/7 preserved in MoSU. But we found the same title also in Chicago, 1895-97; that also could have been moved to St. Louis. For Boston we believe it much more possible that the CATHOLIC HOME JOURNAL of Spencer, Mass. tried to make a better business in Boston, but missed there the expected success and died. Therefore Lord found no further traces in Boston. Without proof we presume:

It was a "Catholic:lc", probably monthly, family magazine, moved from Spencer where it was published from 1885-88 to Boston in 1889 and there after a short time was discontinued.

Details: None.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Lord III, 400; Lucey IV, 216.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

CATHOLIC YEARBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND (1896-1922)

It was a "Catholic:lc", annual directory, with clergy list, published from 1896-1922 under this title by the Catholic Publishing Co., edited, in 1896 at least, by J.F.Marrin. In later years the publisher was J. K. Waters Co. There existed other Catholic directories (we saw in DLC the CATHOLIC CLERICAL DIRECTORY of 1882, DENEHY'S CATHOLIC DIRECTORY of 1892, both Boston, in NN a CATHOLIC YEARBOOK OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF BOSTON, in single copies. They all had no lists of - what for our purpose we were looking for - "Catholic periodical publications" except the YEARBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND, and also this only for the years 1896-1904.

Details: no further ones.

Sources: Only the copies seen in MH(College Library), MB, DLC, nowhere complete, on the whole the vols. 1896,99,1901-4, 11-22.

Locations: see with Sources.

A CIVILIZAÇÃO(1881-1883)

see also O LUSO-AMERICANO, Boston (1881-85)

This Portuguese, "Catholic:3" weekly publication (we doubt it was a "news"-paper), was established in 1881 (Ayer) by M.N.Xavier and Co. or

(acc. to BOSTON CITY DIRECTORY) Manuel das Neves Xavier (Pap:letter), who was probably also the editor until 1883. Its office was at 42 Prince St.

Since we know that M.N.Xavier had founded in 1881 in Boston also the weekly O LUSO- AMERICANO, the title of which sounds more like a "news"-paper, we cannot believe that he could expect enough subscribers of a second "news"-paper, both published on Saturday, from the Portuguese colony. Therefore, we suppose the title "Civilização" may be a paper of literary character, so that the Portuguese of Boston could subscribe to both, each anyway having only 4 pages. The paper was not successful and died earlier than the LUSO-AMERICANO.

Details: published Saturdays, 4 pages of 22x32 inches, \$2.00; no circulation figures given.

Sources: Pap:letter; Pap:book, 30; Ayer (1883); BOSTON CITY DIRECTORY 1883 (publishes further on no newspaper lists).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

Boston (?1891-1892)  
New Bedford (1892-94)

O COLOMBO (COLUMBUS) (?1891-1894)

This paper was a Portuguese, "Catholic;3", weekly newspaper. About its first existence we only know from Professor Pap's letter: "According to one source only a paper by this name was published in Boston until 1892. I have not found any further confirmation of this." - We did not find its establishing date either, it was not listed in the directories for Boston. But we found it as established in 1892, listed for New Bedford, by Rowell in 1893-94, not further. and as its publisher and editor A.B. Maciel. We may conclude that the paper was moved in 1892 to New Bedford. We may recall that O NOVO MUNDO (q.v.) was published exactly during the same time but first in New Bedford, second in Boston, also changing places in 1892, that way the two papers continued one another here and there.

Details: in New Bedford published Sundays, with 4 pages of 12x17 inches, \$1.50, no circulation figure.

Sources: Pap:Letter; Rowell for New Bedford (1893,94).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.



Boston (1893-1908?)  
 (Hoboken, N.J., ?1912-1921)  
 (New Haven, Conn. & New York, 1921-1964+)

COLUMBIAD (1893-1908?)  
 (COLUMBIAD: ?1912-21 and COLUMBIA: -1964+)

1. The COLUMBIAD was a "Catholic:2", monthly society paper, established in 1893 in Boston, Mass. and died in 1921 in Hoboken, N.J.\* The paper

\*Did the COLUMBIAD exist after 1921? - The Union List of Serials listed in its edition of 1943 still as in "Hoboken, N.J. (1893+)" which means it still published in 1943 (or 1942). Lucey believed it and wrote in his "An. Introd. to Am. Cath. Magazine," RACHS' reprint of his articles in 1952, p.63, after he has said that "The Columbia" was established in New Haven in 1921 and had taken over to be the official organ of the Knights of Columbus from "The Columbiad": "It should be noted that the Columbiad continued under its own name for many years after 1921." All our search for that continuation was in vain; nobody knew about the Columbiad in those years; a librarian in the Public Library in Hoboken searched, too, in vain. The office of the Knights did not answer, some "Knights" interested in history tried, but could not help us either. The ULS in that entry of 1943 contradicts even to a certain degree itself in stating: "alive in 1943", but listing no holdings later than v.27 of 1920. Therefore, we feel it right to say that ULS made a mistake, that the "Columbiad" ended in 1920/21 with v.27 or 28, and then logically the new official organ of the Knights, the COLUMBIA continues directly in New Haven, where the headquarter was already established for sometime.

was planned already in 1892, but started a year later, published by the fraternal society of the Knights of Columbus, as a nationwide publication for the members. There existed local publications for local groups, i.e. a COLUMBIAN in Chicago since 1867. Leaders of the society in 1892, like Michael J. McGinley who read on Je 15 1892 the first Constitution at a meeting in New Haven, Conn. (he died in 1898), and Daniel P. Toomey, became the paper's founders; the latter remained its manager. The society spread from its headquarters in New Haven since 1892 to sixty places in Connecticut and Rhode Island. The organ brought the national and local news of the society and editorials on current events. In 1899, the Knights of Columbus operated in twenty places of the United States. It seems, only in 1903, the COLUMBIAD became the "official" organ of the society; as such it was announced in its v.10 (O 1903), p.3 (Lucey's letter). From now onward it changed its contents, carried also "matter of general literary interest" to influence the homes by "clean and wholesome literature." It was the most powerful agency of propaganda the Knights possessed.

To trace the publication's move from Boston to Hoboken was a complicated procedure and could not be solved. The CATHOLIC YEARBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND

listed from 1896 until 1904 for Boston. Lord (III, 399) believed it was "removed about a dozen years later (after 1893) to Hoboken." That would be about 1905. But according to the holdings of the Boston Public Library, volumes 6-14 (1899-1907) were published at Boston; Hoffmann lists it until 1904 for that city and DCU holdings show that v.15, no 4 (1908) was still signed by the Columbiad Publishing Co. with an office at 18 Boylston St., Boston, but with headquarters in New Haven. MWH owns a COLUMBUS MEMORIAL NUMBER, v.19, no 7 (Jl 1912), now of Hoboken, still the nationwide organ of the society, and Daniel P. Toomey still as its manager. Result: the change of place occurred after 1908, at least in Jl 1912. Lord also says in his book on III, 399, that the COLUMBIAD "evolved into the highly reputed COLUMBIA" of New Haven, which became in 1921 the official organ.

Details: We know from Rowell, it had in 1897 12 pages 9x12 inches, at \$1.00; circulation of about 1,000; as "official organ" (1903ff.) it grew, acc. to Ayer 1906, to 16 pages, cost only 25 cents per year, was free to members, with a circulation of 131, 223 copies. An original of 1908, 16 pages, 10 1/2 x 15 1/2 inches, is an illustrated Easter Number.

Sources: ULS and NUC, Lord, III 399; Egan & Kennedy 50,61,75,182; Lucey III,154; V.13, and letter; CATH. YEARBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND (1896-1904); Rowell (1897); Ayer (1906); Severance (1908); Hoffmann (1901-1904).

Locations: ULS and ULS, list 5 places, their latest holding:v.27 (1920). DLC:v.5, no 4 (1908). MWH v.19, no 7 (Jl 1912). MB:Ja 1899-S 1907 (9 vols. bd. together).

2. The COLUMBIA was established on Ag 1 1921, continuing the COLUMBIAD directly, also the official organ. It was attached now to the national headquarter in New Haven, Conn., but also had an office in New York, City; therefore directories listing the organ give the one or the other as its place; we decided for New Haven. It contained in 1925, as it says: "No news...all original articles ; it is not a fraternal bulletin ...but a magazine...the largest in the world". That is overstressed; it is not only a report, in magazine form but made primarily for the members of the Knights. A later announcement in 1955 brings it as "dressed up in a restyled news magazine format...printed in the \$1 million plant...from F 1955 onward." For names of editors in the twentieth century, cf. CPD.

The COLUMBIA began a new series with v.1 in 1921. In 1925 it consisted of 52 pages, 10 1/2 x 14 inches, was illustrated, price for non-members, \$1.00. Its circulation was very high and rather stable, between 770,000 in 1923 and 786,912 in 1953.

We take it still as a society paper: "Catholic by attitude" (2); It was approved by the proper authorities of the Diocese of Hartford, Conn.

Sources: Lord III, 399; Lucey III, 154; V.13, etc.; CPD Meier (1923-32); CPD Wagner (1943-48); CPD (1950-); Wynhoven (1939); Ayer (up to date).

Locations: ULS, ULS,S: together list 42 places, the latest volume, 21 in 1942.

Boston  
New Bedford

O CORREIO PORTUGUÊS (1895-1912)

see before O LUSO-AMERICANO, Boston and New Bedford (1881-85)

This was a Portuguese, "Catholic:3", weekly newspaper, existing from 1895\* to 1912, founded, owned, and published by the Xavier (also written

\*Prof. Pap told us in a letter that the establishing date would be 1885. It would fit fine as a continuation of the LUSO-AMERICANO, but Ayer and Rowell, contemporary sources, give clearly the story from 1895 onward.

Zavier) Co., Manuel das Neves Xavier the editor, to 1901; from 1902-12 the Escobar Publishing Co. took over, J.D.Escobar being the editor. Ayer lists the paper still in 1913 (practically 1912) and in 1912 also a new paper was founded to replace the CORREIO, an English, or partly English paper: PORTUGAL-AMERICA in New Bedford.

Details: published Saturdays, until 1901 of 4, then of 8 pages, of 16x22 (1896), or 18x23 (1899), or 15x22 inches up to 1912, its price always \$1.50. In the first period it circulated 1,000 +, from 1911-12: 3,500 copies; it reached 18 volumes.

Sources: Dauchy (1899); Rowell (1896-1908); Ayer (1896-1913).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

LE COURRIER (DE BOSTON) (Jl 12 1884-1885)

This Franco-American, "Catholic:3", weekly French newspaper, founded on Jl 12 1884 (not 1889 as Belisle, 132, and Houle, 111, have it, while Tetrault, 28, and Belisle, 32 and 299 give 1884) by Achille Larue, was edited by Emile-Hyacinthe Tardivel. It is supposed to have lasted about one year; certainly Tardivel was later occupied with other papers (about him see LE TRAVAILLEUR, Worcester).

Details: None known.

Sources: see above.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE (D 1878-Jl 1908)

It absorbed OUR YOUNG FOLK'S MAGAZINE, Boston, in Ja 1879

It merged into the CATHOLIC WORLD, N.Y., after v.60, no 1, Jl 1908

It was a highly Irish publication, even with some Gaelic in the first year; it was "Cathalic:lc", supported in the beginning by Archbishop Williams and other clergymen, became later even more Catholic and less Irish. It was an illustrated, literary monthly magazine, starting in D 1878 and lasting to Jl 1908, founded, owned, and edited by Patrick Donahoe (for biographical sketch see the BOSTON PILOT). Its publisher was, in 1881-91, T.B.Noonan and Co., 17-21 Boylston St. (a publisher of Catholic books, and operator of a church goods store).

Donahoe, who already in 1866 had for a year founded and published a juvenile magazine, SPARE HOURS, (Boston, 1866), who had lost his fortune after the great fire in 1872 in Boston, even his PILOT (1876), founded DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE, beginning with the help of the subscription list of OUR YOUNG FOLK'S MAGAZINE which had expired at the end of 1878. Known as "the founder of Irish Catholic journalism" he was supported by clergy and laymen. He imitated the make-up of the IRISH MISCELLANY, Boston, 1858. He wanted to educate people to read a magazine and to encourage young people to write.

In 1890 Donahoe was able to re-purchase his PILOT and managed for two years both, the paper and the magazine. In 1892 he sold the latter to Daniel C. Toomey and Thomas C. Quinn of 611 Washington St., who became the publishers. They kept the title DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE to its end, and signed as "Donahoe's Magazine Pub. Co." They found Michael J. Dwyer as editor, in 1896 Henry Austin Adams\*. His associate editor became Miss

\*"A convert from Cuba, H.A.Adams is the new editor; he was an Episcopalian minister, widely known as an eloquent speaker, a graceful and vigorous writer" (AVE MARIA, My 29 1897).

Mary B. Sullivan. The office in 1904 ff: was at 18 Boylston St. A regular contributor in earlier years (1888) was William F. Donovan in charge of a "Catholic Church News" - column for the (not Cath.) HERALD in Boston; no names of writers were printed in the paper. From the beginning the periodical was successful, always with a much higher circulation than its rival THE CATHOLIC WORLD in New York of the Paulist Fathers. We did not find mention of any reason, but suddenly after v.60, no 1 (Jl 1908), it merged with the New York magazine.

We saw many copies; the subtitle: "an illustrated monthly journal" varied; the cover title was surrounded by Irish emblems, below the contents of the number was given; only in the last years this cover was modernized. Advertisements were added on quite a few pages before and after the numbered ones. Still in Donahoe's time he himself advertised his magazine together with 15 other periodicals: whoever subscribed to his magazine with one of the others got both to a cheaper price; we list them because his choice is interesting:

The Irish-American, N.Y.  
 I.C.B.U. Journal, Phil.  
 Cath. Columbian, Columbus, Ohio  
 Catholic Herald, N.Y.  
 N.Y. Tablet  
 Providence Weekly Visitor  
 Catholic Mirror, Baltimore

McGee's Illustrated Weekly, N.Y.  
 United Irishman, N.Y.  
 Weekly Union, N.Y.  
 Cath. Tribune, St. Joseph, Mo.  
 N.Y. Freeman's Journal  
 Chicago Pilot  
 some Canadian papers

The publishers in 1908 promised new subscribers a book of 800 pages, by James Jeffrey Roche's (he was editor of the PILOT and wrote a biography about his predecessor therein): JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

The contents of the magazine was promised in a PROSPECTUS, to be "in the interests of the Irish at home and abroad; it will come out in December (did not!), made up of carefully selected articles from leading periodicals of the old and new world and a record of events, foreign and domestic." (AVE MARIA, 1878); to that was later added fewer illustrations but more original matter, book reviews, departments for the different members of the family, so that it became a real popular family magazine, read not only in New England but nation-wide with agents in almost all states and in Canada. We present some opinions: "The selected matter shows a rare good judgment from a wide field, counteracting the "trash" (PILOT); or "there is not a dull page on it" (PILOT); "the cheapest Irish magazine in the world, 100 pages" (IRISH-AMERICAN ALMANAC, 1882). We saw from My 1893 a special number under the title "The Catholic in Politics": 9 articles (Schmitt clippings); "decidedly progressive" (ROSARY); "steadily improving" or "most outstanding" (Lord); "remains a valuable source for the history of America's intellectual Catholicism" (Lucey).

Details: between 100 and 150 pages, 6x9, later 7x10 inches, always \$2.00. illustrated, first more, later only one whole-page picture. Circulation went down only twice from 6,500 (1883) and 8,350 (1885) in 1888 to 6,500; then from 20,000 (1890) to 17,500 (1892), up to 30 or 40,000 (1895) to 47,000 (1897), and to 54,000 in 1906. The magazine died after having finished 59 vols. + one number of v. 60.

Sources: Frawley, 245-55; CATH. ENCYC.: "Periodicals"; Foik, 174; Lord III, 399; Lucey I, 30; Mott III, 69, 36 n. 47; CATH. YEARBOOK OF N. ENGL. (1896-1901); Cullen: IR., 227; Dunn (1895) 718; Schmitt: clippings; Hoffmann (1891-1905); Alden (1883, 86); Ayer (1888-1908); Rowell (1887-1908); Dauchy (1893-9); Remington (1892-1901); Batten (1892, 5, 7); Severance (1908); AVE MARIA, Notre Dame, Ind. O 19 1878; Ja 1879; My 29 1897; N.Y. FREEMAN'S JOURNAL (Je 19 1880); IR-AM. ALMANAC of 1882; ROSARY (1893/4), 966; (1894/5), 493.

Locations: ULS; DGU: 2-50; DLC; MBtS; MWH: [1-29; 33-60]; MdBE: 31-59; NN: [3-4, 23, 36-37]-60; and more. ULS.S some more. PV: 3-38. McCS: 30-34; 59. DCU: [1881-1906].

L'ECHO DU CANADA, Boston (1874-75)

is an edition of same title see Fall River, Mass.

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:3", weekly French newspaper, established a year after the paper in Fall River (1874) died with it (1875). For all details see the main paper.

Sources: Belisle, 141; Tétrault, 18; L'ETOILE, 50th Jub.; Houle, 95.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

EMERALD ISLE (Ja 5 1837-Apr 1 1837)

This Irish, "Catholic:1c" weekly newspaper was established on Ja 5 1837, lived 3 months and died after its 13th issue on Apr 1 1837. It has an interesting story. George Pepper (see biog. sketch with the PILOT) and Dr. John Stephen Bartlett were the editors for the unnamed proprietors. It seems that Pepper alone was also the publisher. Both had been with the staff of the PILOT in 1835-6; both left late in 1836 to launch the new paper. Donahoe, the owner of the PILOT was at a loss, but decided not to compete, and ceased his publication two days after the EMERALD ISLE had started, being now the only English paper in New England with Catholic news (Lucey). Pepper, who did not have much luck with his earlier papers in New York and Philadelphia, had admirers as a stout and excitable defender of the Irish-American journals, who supported him, were perhaps the unnamed proprietors. Fr. Ffrench of Portland, Me. was an agent for him in Maine; of the 10 clerical promoters were three from that state. Bartlett, a surgeon and convert with a temperament opposite to Pepper's, did the religious part of the editing. Soon Pepper fell ill; was forced to suspend, promised still to republish but died a month later in May. Dr. Bartlett died suddenly in 1840. Donahoe, free from the rivalry, began after some months (Ja 1838) to publish his PILOT again.

DCU owns the film of the EMERALD ISLE (between the film of the PILOT when this one was suspended). The first number has the PROSPECTUS reprinted, giving the aims of George Pepper. Its Irish aspect is shown on the top of the title page, an eagle with clover leaves, a harp and the motto: "Dear is the recollection of Green Erin, of sounding harps". Pepper wanted: "A new paper to be devoted to the Cause of Ireland and to the discussion of Literary, Moral and Politics as subjects... (for) the Irish citizens of New England... It will deal much in religious controversies, whenever the creed of the forefathers will be rudely attacked by the fanatic editors of New England... Dr. John S. Bartlett, the theological editor of the PILOT will enrich the columns with the brilliance of his mind. The latest Irish newspapers (will be excerpted), original biographies, descriptions and sketches of Ireland. Politically purely Democratic. The office was at 4 Province St.; 10 priests will help to get Catholic subscribers, 25 agents work in the New England states."

- His language is often very aggressive; one understands when Frawley (44) quotes a part of Pepper's first editorial to show his "showy, conceited and effusive" style.

Details: published Thursdays, 8 pages, 3 columns, small format, \$3.00.

Sources: Lord II, 335\*6; Frawley: 43,44,48,49; Lucey, THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN MAINE, (Francestown, N.N.H., 1957.)

Locations: ULS,S: MBtS. M Brig St 3: microfilm. DCU: within the microfilm of THE BOSTON PILOT is also that of the EMERALD ISLE, where the PILOT has ceased publication in Ja 1837 for some months. In ND: Ja 5\*Ap 1 (acc. to Lord II 336, n.10)

#### EXPOSTULATOR OR YOUNG CATHOLIC'S GUIDE (Mr 31 1830-Mr 23 1831)

It was a "Catholic:lc", weekly juvenile newspaper (it called itself expressly "newspaper") and existed with v. 1, nos. 1-52 from Mr 31 1830-Mr 23 1831. It was founded by Bishop Benedict J. Fenwick (Biog. with THE JESUIT) of Boston, his third creation (first THE CATHOLIC PRESS, Hartford, Conn., in Je 1829, then THE JESUIT, Boston, in September of that year). He and his clergy of the cathedral were chiefly the editors. The publishing was done "under the auspices of THE JESUIT" by William Smith "for the proprietors"; all communications were directed to THE JESUIT (as printed on the masthead). The office was located at 75 Kilby St. An earlier printed PROSPECTUS was reprinted in THE CATHOLIC PRESS (Ap 8 1830), also in the JESUIT of 1829, p. 188, saying that "The object of this journal is to explain to children in simple language the principles of the Church's doctrine...{as} foundations on which the edifice of a firm and lasting Catholicism (may stand)...Each week an essay on some moral subject is presented...occasionally a short story... adapted to the comprehension of the youth." Lord, the historian, regrets that after a year of meritorious service it was discontinued, Handlin wrote: "the very Catholic paper ingloriously collapsed." In the first issue the editor addressing the readers: "He, (having witnessed the uncharitable conduct against the Church) feels it his imperative duty to guard the children against the evil effects and...presents (this) guide, not only to the young Catholic, but to all who wish to travel...to Heaven," and that the paper will comprise, at the end of the year, a very neat volume on morality, Catholic Faith, with edifying narratives and examples of piety as well as miscellaneous matter. It was not illustrated, except a guardian-angel as guide with the title.

Its contents was very serious for young readers. Through the whole year it had the same way arrangement: an article about virtues, love of God, Imitation of Jesus Christ, pride and humility, obedience, chastity, etc. always with examples; then the Catholic faith explained, continued throughout the year, then a story; between some miscellaneous sketches or little remarks about morality, later some book reports; and an index at the end.

Details: published Wednesdays, of 4 pages with 3 columns, 12x15 inches, \$1.50; totaling a book of 208 pages.

THE EXPOSTULATOR OR YOUNG CATHOLIC'S GUIDE (BOSTON) WAS, ON MR 31 1830, THE FIRST CATHOLIC JUVENILE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN BOSTON and in MASSACHUSETTS.

Sources: Middleton (1893,1908); ULS; ULS,S; NCA (1949) 525; Foik 155/6; J.Dunn (1895) 713; LordII, 332; Shea I, 463; Parsons, 263; microfilm of v. 1 and of PROSPECTUS; Guilday ENGLAND II, 218-19; Handlin: IMMIGRANTS,178.

Locations: ULS; InNU, MBtS, MBrightStJ, MWA. ULS,S: nothing besides these; Nazareth Motherhouse, Archives, Ky: 41 of 52 issues of v.1. DGU:v.1.

#### THE FATHER MATHEW HERALD (1890-1914)

It was a "Catholic:2", monthly society, paper, started in 1890 (Rowell has this date once, also Middleton, though by mistake he located the paper in Worcester; that 1894, 95 or 1888 were given as dates can be seen as wrong by comparison with the holdings, where v. 10 is 1898), was listed by Ayer in 1915 (i.e., 1914). We know its publisher as Edmond L. Grimes, at least in the years 1897-99; we know of editors only "a new one in 1897, James Riley" who was before with the ORPHAN'S BOUQUET in Boston. The paper was devoted to the interests of the temperance movement, founded by Fr. Mathew in England and in America, then supported very much by the Paulist Fathers. OUR LADY OF GOOD COUNSEL, a Philadelphia magazine, reviewed in 1897 the HERALD: "well conducted departments, ably written editorials, a model family paper; Miss Florence Mary Kilkelly a constant contributor; most delightful and instructive articles," or later: "articles by leading Catholic writers", or "under the new editor, James Riley, greatly enlarged and improved," and "the October edition is the largest and most attractive number."

Details: in 1899: 16 pages, 10 1/2 x 16 inches, 50 cents; in 1906: 16-20 pages, 11x15 inches, 50 cents; 1908, the same, but \$1.00; circulating in 1899:25,000, 1906:24,000, 1900/1: 30,000, 1908: only 2,000 copies.

Sources: Bland, 207; Lord III,400; Ayer (1897-1915); Rowell (1901-6); Remington (1900/1); Pettengill (1899); CATH. YEARBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND (1896-1904); Lucey III, note 7; IV, 198; V,13; J.C.Gibbs, HISTORY OF THE CATH. TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION OF AMERICA, Phil., 1907; Martin, 177; OUR LADY OF GOOD COUNSEL, Phil.:7(1897,p.131,403,488; letter of Nazareth College: Naz., Mich.:v.10 no 2 (1898).

Locations: Not in ULS. PPCHi has copies.



GAELIC JOURNAL or, in Gaelic: IRISLEABHAR NA GOEDHILGE (1891)

Of this Irish, (wrotten in English and in Gaelic) "Catholic:3",? monthly magazine was published perhaps only one number, the one in Boston Public Library; one of its librarians in a letter had copied for us: it is "devoted to the interests of the language, literature, music, sports and pastimes (nothing said of religion!) of the Gael", it has only few paragraphs in Gaelic, has added a sheet with music, a Gaelic song: "The Coulin" the text of which was written by Archbishop Hale. The ULS discarded files (kept in DLC) have only a card for the Gaelic title to which the same holdings added: MB no 1.

Details: 16 pages.

Sources: ULS,S; Boston Public Library (MB): letter; ULS discards-file in DLC.

Locations: Not in AN,ULS; but ULS,S: MB: no.1.

HIBERNIAN (Mr 17 1899-Ap 30 1918)

It was - as it seems - for only a very short time a monthly paper for Irish readers (which we disregard) before it became an Irish, "Catholic: 2", bi-monthly society paper, somewhat later even the official organ of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in Massachusetts (See an earlier organ of the Society: HIBERNIAN PATRIOT, Natick, Mass.(1880). It was started on Mr 17 1899 and lived to Ap 30 1918. We know nothing of its first years, only in Ayer (1906) was given a name: George Sheehan, still by Severance in 1908, as editor or publisher? - and Lucey found that "later" Francis A. Campbell was the editor. Lucey also knew that the paper did not only chronicle the affairs of the Society, but that it was a "sprightly bi-monthly of news and opinions, editorials on contemporary events and questions, with a Roman letter, Irish news, a boys' and girls' page, some fiction, some articles, and some politics," like a family-paper.

Details: Nothing known of the years 1899 ff. In 1906: 8 pages, 14x20, \$1.00, circulating 27,500 copies; in 1908: 16 pages. 10x14, the same price, no circulation given; it achieved 19 vols.

Sources: CATHOLIC YEARBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND (1899-1901); ULS; Lucey IV, 231; V,13; Ayer (1906-); Severance (1908).

Locations: ULS: IV:[19]; MB:[15]-19.

IRISH-AMERICAN LEADER (1872-3)BOSTON LEADER (Je 7 1873-My 30 1874, or-1875)

We are not completely sure that this is one paper with a changed title; in case we have here two papers, we treat one after the other:

The IRISH-AMERICAN LEADER, an Irish paper, perhaps not Catholic, or only in the lowest degree "Catholic:3", a weekly newspaper, of literary tendencies, published and edited from 1872-3 by the Irish-American Leader Publ. Co.

Details: published Saturdays, 4 pages, 27x40, \$2.00, circulating in 1872:1,500 copies.

Sources: Rowell (1872); SAMPSON BOSTON DIRECTORY (1872-3).

Locations: Not in AN,ULS.

The BOSTON LEADER, Irish (too), "Catholic:1c" (Wittke:"under Catholic management"), a weekly newspaper, published and edited by Martin Griffin from Je 7 1873(fitting well to the end of the first title)-My 30 1874 or to 1875. The date 1874 given by ULS,S, listing holdings: v.1 and 2, lets us conclude that these volumes were half-yearly volumes (1873-4; if they would be yearly-volumes then 1875 would be the right end-date, which is given by Lord; Rowell lists the paper still in 1875, Cook even in 1876 with another circulation figure. Lord judged the contents of the paper "general as well as religious intelligence".

Details: published Saturdays, 8 pages, 14x31, \$2.50, circulating in 1875: 4,500; 1876:4,100 copies.

Sources: Rowell (1874-5); ULS,S; Lord III, 398/9; Wittke:IR., 210; Steiger (1873); Alden (1875); Cook(1876).

Locations: ULS.S: MB 1-2.

THE IRISH ECHO (Ja 1886-D 1890; Ap 1893-Mr-Ap 1894).

This Irish, "Catholic:2", monthly society paper, written first in English, 1887, partly in Gaelic, was published from Ja 1886-D 1890, except five issues in 1890, was interrupted, and revived in Ap 1893 to the Mr-Ap number 1894. It was the organ of the Philo-Celtic Society of Boston (established in 1873). We know its editor from Ayer (1888): P.J.O'Daly and its address, 187 Washington St.; the publisher was probably the society. Another editor's name appeared in Ayer in 1890; M.C.O'Shea with a new address, 122 Harrison Ave. Besides him the magazine names as manager, and as publisher, Charles O'Farrell, who is given on the cover of the Ap and Jl number of 1893, and the address: 3 La Grange St.

According to Lucey who saw the complete set (we only part of it), the first number of imperial octavo size says in its PROSPECTUS that the magazine's interests are the "language, literature, history and autonomy of Ireland and matters of general and popular information", also "to aid and assist in the vindication of the character of the Irish race from the foul slander of centuries by English writers." Later, to the above named interests as subtitle was added: "music, sports and pastimes of the Gael;" only with S 1887 was the Gaelic language used with the English, some texts on opposite pages in both languages. The contents, Lucey says, of the first year "were borrowed from other publications" also later there was, as far as we could check, very little original matter, i.e. a series about the history of the Holy Mass, reprinted from a book of 1731; in the shole: mostly literary and national subjects. The magazine had a struggle. To get more subscribers (in v.3, no 4) it offers: "We will send you DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE with the ECHO for \$2.00 a year". It quarreled with THE GAELIC of Brooklyn. It promised in its last issue in Ap 1894 (Lucey, 12) it would continue despite the debts, plan improvements.

Details: published in 1886 with 8 pages, 22x32, 50 cents, probably only in the first year. In 1890 it had 16 pages of 8x11 at \$1.00, and in 1893 the same but in smaller size: 6x9 1/4. We found only once in Ayer the circulation listed with 4,000 in 1890, and once in DODD'S ALMANAC of 1895 with:1,000.

Sources: Middleton(1893); ULS; Lord III, 400; Lucey II,99 and CATH.JOURN., p.11-12; Ayer (1888-90); Rowell (1890); Wittke:IR., 210; BOSTON ALMANAC of 1890; DODD'S ALMANAC of 1895.

Locations: ULS and ULS,S: 5 places. Only complete set in MB of which we checked v. 3 (1890); DCU:v.3, no 4 (My 1890); v.4,no 4 (J1), no 7 (O 1893).

IRISH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY SEE IRISH MISCELLANY, Boston

IRISH MISCELLANY (F 13 1858-F 5 1859)

O'NEILL'S IRISH PICTORIAL (F 12-D 31 1859)

THE IRISH PICTORIAL WEEKLY (Ja-D 1860)

IRISH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY (Ja 1861, My 18 1861)

Four titles in 3 years and three months! - all Irish, all of a new type for Irish-American papers: with pictural illustrations and a music sheet; contents almost not Catholic in the first year, only a little bit then but not seriously: notes on St. Patrick's Day, lectures of the fathers, pictures of churches and monasteries as far as they were "national". Frawley, 246,note 3, said about DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE (1879) that it was made up resembling the IRISH MISCELLANY. - This paper, "Catholic:3", a weekly newspaper, well illustrated, was owned, published and edited by Walsh and Co., started on F 13 1858 and closed with two semi-annual vols. after one year, on F 5 1859 Michael J. Walsh had for a short time two printers,

Wm. Jackson and Foynes Co., 2 Spring Lane, as co-partners around F 1858. Hiss office was at 4 Water St. He put at the top of his paper all Irish emblems; he wanted, according to a PROSPECTUS reprinted in the first number, to create a "truly Irish national paper" for the Irish people "throughout the world", a paper for the fireside, the wonderful cuts showing sceneries of Ireland and other European places, a music-sheet for the piano with old and new songs to keep up Irish history and literature; with these were included stories, poems and essays, and contemporary news through extracts from Irish journals. In S 1858 Walsh sold the paper to Thomas O'Neill; in O 29 1858 he also gave over the publishing. In this number O'Neill announced his continuing the paper and his plans sounded more Catholic. He got a new office at 16 Franklin St. and occupied 22 agents in Mass. 8 in other states. After finishing the volume of F 5 1859 he changed the title with F 12 to : O'NEILL'S IRISH PICTORIAL ( WEEKLY), beginning again with v. 1, no 1; he told his readers his plan "to cater to the Irish people and bring such scenery and views of the old land, with legend, tradition and song (as) to make it a welcome visitor at the fireside". 35 agents in New England, the Northwest, even in California worked for the paper; James Sullivan was to be co-proprietor and publisher. The new volume took shape in Ja 1860 under the title: THE IRISH PICTORIAL WEEKLY, which ended with D 1869; the following volume, beginning in Ja 1861 as IRISH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY (with this title we found it listed in the BOSTON ALMANAC of 1861), was already discontinued on My 18 1861.

Details: The IRISH MISCELLANY, published Saturdays had 16 pages, 9x13, price, \$2.00, illustrated; under the other titles we know only the price: \$2.00, and illustrated.

Sources: For the IR. MISC. ULS; Handlin, 180; original copies checked; for O'NEILL'S: ULS; Lucey:VI, 59; for IR. PICTORIAL: ULS; Kenny (1861); for IRISH ILLUSTRATED: Boston Almanac of 1861.; the DLC originals checked.

Locations: IR. MISC: ULS: CthW; DLC; ICN [1-2]; MB; DCU. - N.Y.HIST. SOCIETY [1-2]. O'NEILL'S: ULS:OCiH [2-3]; CthW:2; DLC:1-2; MB:1-3; MWA:1[2-3]; NNH:1[2]. DCU:1 (1859).

#### IRISH NATIONAL COLONIST (? - , prior to 1893)

We carry this publication as Irish, "Catholic:3", weekly newspaper, because Lord called it a "Catholic" paper, and also Middleton listed it in 1893 with his Catholic papers, though he called it "secular". Both were not able to find more information. It is not mentioned in Wittke: IR., nor in Ayer, Rowell, Alden.

Details: None

Sources: Lord III, 400; Middleton (1893).

Locations: Not in AN and ULS.

THE IRISH PICTORIAL WEEKLY SEE IRISH MISCELLANY, Boston

IRISH REPUBLICAN AND FREE LANCE (around 1872)

This Irish, "Catholic:3", weekly newspaper we carry because Lord has called it "Catholic"; he has nothing else about it. Wittke believed the IRISH REPUBLICAN and FREE LANCE and IRISH ECHO to be three different papers of Irish trends. But that the first two are combined as one paper we found in the (Little) BOSTON ALMANAC OF 1872, listing it as a weekly, \$2.00, by John Warren, office at 4 State St.

Details: nothing else.

Sources: Lord III, 400; Wittke: IR., 210; (Little) BOSTON ALMANAC OF 1872 (1871 and 73 not available to be seen).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

IRISLEABHAR NA GAEDHILGE SEE GAELIC JOURNAL, Boston, Mass.

THE JESUIT OR CATHOLIC SENTINEL (S 5 1829 - Ag 25 1831)

THE U.S.CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCER (O 1 1831-S 21 1833)

(interrupted from S 21 1833 to Ja 1834)

THE JESUIT OR CATH. SENTINEL (Ja 5 1833-D 27 1834)

LITERARY AND CATH. SENTINEL (Ja 3-D 26 1835)

(it is followed by THE BOSTON PILOT, q.v. Ja 1836+)

Under these different titles the paper was "Irish" from the beginning written by the editors mostly for Irish readers, especially 1834 ff; it was "Catholic", up to Ja 4 1834: "la" (the bishop's paper), Ja 11 1834-D 1835: "lc" under laymen's direction. It was a weekly newspaper and existed from S 5 1829 with 3 vols., running from Sept. or Oct. to Ag. or Sept., and after an interruption of 3 1/2 months with other 3 vols. counting from Ja. to Dec. 1833, 34 and 35, ending on D 26 1835\*.

\*The same staff continued in Ja 1836 with a new series v. 1, a new title, THE BOSTON PILOT, which as PILOT is still published in 1964. We separate the paper's history in D 1835, to give this early "Jesuit" more importance, though seen backward from 20th century's PILOT one could take the JESUIT as its forerunner and adopt S 5 1829 as establishing date, which was done when the PILOT became in 1908 an Archdiocesan organ.

## 1. THE JESUIT..., v. 1 and v. 2

Its founder was Bishop Benedict J. Fenwick\* who had formed a Roman

\*Bishop Fenwick had just helped to found the first Catholic paper in New England, THE CATHOLIC PRESS, in Hartford, Conn. (Jl 1829) and returned to Boston to establish a paper here, too. In that time of deep-rooted prejudice and bigotry in most of the Puritan families, who were aroused and became intolerant at the moment when greater numbers of Irish Catholics arrived, when hatred began to spread calumnies and misinterpretations of the Catholic Faith, it was necessary to have an organ to answer and to explain. The bishop even started in Mr 1830 a juvenile paper, EXPOSTULATOR (q.v.), for the same reason.

-Catholic Auxiliary Society of laymen, as the managers and the owners of the paper. The Bishop acted with his clergy as editor and director of the paper, though his name was never printed on the masthead. The first publisher was S. Conton and F.B.Eaton, the office at 14 State St. Already on D 19 1829: Smith and Davis, printers, took over the publishing, to Mr 6 1830; William Smith did it "under the auspices of the bishop" from Mr 13 1830 to Ag 5 1831. The office had been, since D 19 1829; at 75 Kilby St. and changed on Ap 6 1831 to Broomfield St. on Ag 6 to 36 Congress St. This William Smith was also, from Mr 1830-Mr 1831, the publisher of the bishop's juvenile EXPOSTULATOR.

The JESUIT was already announced in THE CATHOLIC PRESS, Hartford, Conn. on Jl 28 1829, p.11: "a new religious paper is about to be established in Boston...(which) will advocate purely Catholic doctrine". It also had published a PROSPECTUS (to be seen in v.1, no 1), explaining the bishop's aims and method, to keep the propagation of doctrine the main purpose, selecting the material linked from week to week so that in one year the main topics were covered. His style was simple and strong. In 1831 he was vigorously attacked by Dr. Beeche, a Calvinistic minister; there followed a long and bitter controversy, the bishop being helped by Rev. Dr. Th. O'Flaherty to a victorious end. The motto of the paper was "If God be for us, who is against us" in Greek, Latin, and English on the top of the first page. To the basic contents was added: the bishop's announcements, "An exchange with other newspapers", some Catholic news; THE METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE, Baltimore, advertised and there were a very few other ads. The title was not liked by some Catholics and the agents. It aroused bad feelings in the Protestant's mind, culminating in attacks. A paper in New York, THE PROTESTANT, just established, called the JESUIT the "genuine Judas both towards God and man"; other papers followed with worse expressions. Finally the bishop agreed to a change of the title and a greater variety of content. At different times and occasions he stated that a surplus income of the paper would be used for a future Catholic Orphanage (St. Vincent's in 1834).

2. THE U.S. CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCER, v.3

The bishop still directing, his assistant editor Rev. Dr. Thos. J. O'Flaherty\* now became editor, in 1832 also owner. A new publisher began

\*The CATH. DIRECTORY of 1833 lists him directly after Bishop Fenwick as Very Rev. Thomas J. O'Flaherty, but not from 1834 ff. From Frawley, 41, we know that he had studied theology in Ireland and Paris, medicine in Philadelphia, entered Bishop Fenwick's seminary and was ordained in 1828. Then he virtually controlled THE JESUIT'S second year and until S 1832. In 1833 he went to Europe because of poor health, but returned in 1840, was pastor in Salem, became involved in a trustee fight, and died in 1846.

on O 1 1831: Henry L. Devereux in the same office of Smith (with whom Devereux had worked before); Devereux was not a Catholic. O'Flaherty carried less heavy articles, more local news, and some anecdotes, New Books, and some ads. In his editorials he gave the best criticism on the revival meetings held all over America. What the reason was for an interruption of the paper of 3 1/2 months (S 21 1832 to Ja 1833) we do not know. Meanwhile the bishop, being a Jesuit, wanted to have the first title used again.

3. THE JESUIT..., v. 4

THE CATHOLIC HERALD of Philadelphia wrote on Ja 17 1833 about the first two numbers, "abridged in form, reduced in price"; with new effort 17 agents worked to get subscribers; since O'Flaherty's health was not the best, the bishop's theological approach came up again though he experienced that the readers wanted more entertainment and Irish politics. He decided that would be better not done by a priest. And since in the same time the Auxiliary Society was in trouble, he withdrew his sanction from it and after the first number of the next volume (Ja 5) from the paper.

4. THE JESUIT..., v. 5

It was now a paper of laymen: "Catholic:lc" with a new office in Ja 1834: 11 Devonshire St.". The publisher H.L. Devereux (since 1831) had also become its owner (after O'Flaherty), Patrick Donahoe (coming like Devereux from Smith's printing business; see a biographical sketch with BOSTON PILOT) became partner, co-proprietor and co-publisher. Somewhat later in 1834 a friend of Donahoe was hired as editor, George Pepper\* who just looked

\*George Pepper, having in Ireland attacked the British government in a paper he conducted, had to leave and came to New York, where he, in 1828, founded a paper, THE IRISH SHIELD. Having trouble, he moved with it to Philadelphia, changing its title different times until again he had to move, in 1834, because of his violent temper, though often he was really eloquent (says Lord II, 335). The same happened in Boston; his "showy,

conceited and effusive" style aroused Protestants and Catholics. Feeling attacked as an Irishman he used the same offending or still stronger language, that the publishers repented of having taken him. In Fall 1836 he left Donahoe to found a paper of his own, EMERALD ISLE, in Ja 1837; he only could keep it to April as a sick man; he died in May.

for a job.

A poet, he created a new motto: "Happy homes and altars free, with the mountain nymph, sweet liberty". During this year, Ag 1834, the mob burned the Ursuline convent and school; the paper described the terrible event on Ag 13. Pepper was an able writer but he did not maintain the paper's religious tone. In Dec. 1834 a new title, IRISH CATHOLIC SENTINEL, was proposed but not taken. It became:

5. LITERARY AND CATHOLIC SENTINEL, v.6, or v. 1, n.s.

Under the same staff, in the same office, 11 Devonshire St., with 31 agents looking for subscribers, the paper came out in a large size. Pepper promised:

"to make it interesting, (cover) a wide field of miscellaneous literature....(with) intellectual entertainment, defense of Ireland and the sacred religions of their fathers...,ready for literary controversies; for the present, no American politics."

But other Catholic papers began to denounce Pepper's miserable Catholic tone, bringing the paper near failure. The staff decided to try a new venture with the new year of Ja, 1836, THE BOSTON PILOT; see there for the continuation.

Details: The Saturday-paper had 8 pages and 3 columns of 11x13 or 15, most of the time; only v. 4 in 1833 tried it with 4 pages and 12x18, for a short time also at \$2.00 instead of \$3.00. The last year a much bigger format was chosen with only 4 pages but of 5 columns.

Sources: (Most of them speak of the JESUIT and more or less of the other titles, often wrong). Middleton (1893,1908); Baumgartner 8/9; Frawley 21...,41-43-45; METROPOLITAN, Balt. (1854) 460; Meehan in CATH.ENCYCL.: "Periodicals", and in "E.C.Mo.Mag"; Lord II 198; II 335; Foik, 100-119; Dunn (1895), 713; Parsons: E.C.Americana, 263; Guilday: England II, 218; Shea III, 159; Handlin: IMMIGRANT 178. - THE LITERARY AND CATH. SENTINEL was especially listed by Middleton (1893,1908), Dunn (1895); 713, Murray, 1876; Wittke; IR., 203. Contemporary papers: CATH. PRESS, Hartford, Conn (Jl 28 1828); U.S.CATH. MISCELLANY, Charleston, S.C. (1831/2, 126; Ja 26 1833, 239; CATH. HERALD, Phil. (Ja 17 1833); THE PILOT CENTENARY EDITION, Mr 8 1930: history of paper. DCU has original volumes and film.

THE JESUIT was on S 5 1829 THE FIRST CATHOLIC WEEKLY NEWSPAPER and also the first official organ of the diocese, and the first Catholic-Irish



paper in Boston and Massachusetts, not of New England. There, in Hartford, Conn. was 3 months earlier (Je 1829) THE CATHOLIC PRESS established. This honor may be participated in by the BOSTON PILOT as continuation of the JESUIT.

Locations: ULS of JESUIT: DLC: 1 no 50; ICL:1; LN:1-2; LNL:1-2; MBS:4; MBtS:1-4; MH:[1-2]; MWA:[1] 4-5; MiDM:3; NN:[1] 3; OCX: [1]. ULS of LITERARY C.S.:DCU; MBtS; MH; MWA. Other owners of one of the 6 vols.: DCU:1-6; MCWC:1,2,4; DGU:[1-6]; PV:[1]; InNU: S 5 1829-Ag 27 1831; 1834; Nazareth, Ky., Archives: 1-3; DLC, Rare Bookroom:3; MdW:1-2; St. Thomas, Bloomfield, Conn.:1 [4]; From JESUIT to PILOT see microfilm reproduction.

BOSTON (1898-1907)  
(Providence, R.I. 1909-10)  
(New York, City, 1910/11-1941)

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN - IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
(1898-1900; 1904-1907; 1909-1932; 1937;1941)  
(THE RECORDER was added in 1901 ff.)

This Irish, "Catholic:2", annual (in 1916-17: quarterly) society paper with the combined reports of the society and its historical studies, was established one year after its society (Ja 1897), in 1898. It was not published regularly, four times even suspended, from 1901-3 (when THE RECORDER took over the reports of the society to 1955, then as a pamphlet), again in 1908, from 1933-36 and from 1938-40; it ended with volume 32 in 1941. The magazine's editors are mostly the secretary-generals of the society. The first was Thomas Hamilton Murray (also editor of the DAILY SUN - not Catholic - in Lawrence, Mass.), editing vols. 1-7, in the first year with the help of Thomas Bonaventure Lawler.

After 1907 the journal was moved to Providence, R.I., where Thomas Zanslaure Lee edited vols. 8 and 9.

In 1910, society and its journal moved to New York City; for v. 10 of 1910/11 the editor was Patrick F. McGowan who introduced it as not only "valuable as a record and depository of historical facts of vital interests ...but also...as a defense against belittling Irish achievements on American soil." In the following year Edward Hamilton Daly, office at 52 Wall St., carried ten historical papers in v. 11; he remained until 1914. One tried a quarterly publication during 1916 and 1917, published in Concord, Conn. The society's address in New York was 226 E 31st St.; to the editorial board belonged: John G. Coyle, Edward J. McGuire, Th. Z. Lee. The same board with a new address, 35 W 39th St., had published the paper, again an annual, in 1918: v. 17; for the following volumes, to v. 21 (1922), only Lee was replaced by V.J.O'Reilly; but Lee is there again in 1923 with E.F.McSweeney and F.J.Quinlan, now at 132 E 16th St. From 1930 onward no editors are given. The last v. 32 (1941) has the address of the home of the society of today (1963), 991 5th Ave.

The Am. Ir. Historical Society was founded for the study of American history generally and particularly the work of the Irish in building up the U.S. It has the aim of encouraging local societies, to foster patriotism, and to publish documents. Fifty gentlemen organized that society on Ja 20 in 1897. Its journal mirrors these aims. A great contributor was, besides the editors named, Michael J. O'Brien, who after Murray in 1907 ff., for twenty years wrote articles of Irish interest.

Details: The JOURNAL was static in its appearance: always 6 1/2 x 9 1/2 inches; the annuals counted between 134 and 588 pages; they were illustrated with portraits, houses of famous people, documents, etc. We found only once, in the quarterly, the price of \$2.50 listed. In total 32 volumes were published. We don't know any circulation figures.

Sources: besides the original magazine, very few. Foik mentioned it once as probably starting in 1900; Lucey, in IV, 218/19 had not seen all originals, therefore believed it quarterly in 1912/13. ULS did not yet have its end date.

Locations: ULS+ULS,S list many places, also with complete sets. We saw the ones in NNAI, DLC and our own: DCU (except 1937 and 1941). This v. 31 (1937) between two suspensions is owned by St. Thomas Seminary, Bloomfield, Conn., and MWH: 1937 and 1941.

#### LITERARY AND CATHOLIC SENTINEL SEE THE JESUIT...Boston

#### THE LITTLE MESSENGER OF MARY (? 1891-1910)

It was a "Catholic:lc" quarterly magazine, existing ? 1898-1910, of devotional character.

Details: None known.

Sources: CATH. YEARBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND (1899-1904); Hoffmann (1901-1910).

Locations: Not in ULS.

Boston (1881-84)  
New Bedford (1884-85)

O LUSO-AMERICANO (1881-85)  
see also A CIVILIZAÇÃO, Boston, 1881

It was a Portuguese, "Catholic:3", weekly newspaper, founded in 1881 (Pap: letter, and Ayer) in Boston by Manuel das Neves Xavier or as publisher,

M.N.Xavier and Co., who probably was also the editor. The office was the same as we know it of the CIVILIZAÇÃO, 42 Prince St. Xavier sold the paper in 1884 to Garcia Monteiro, a poet and physician, who moved it to New Bedford with a larger Portuguese colony, where George Robertson was its editor and publisher (Ayer) until 1885, though Pap is not sure and gives it a chance to 1889 but Ayer and Rowell both closed the listing with 1885.

We know that M.N.Xavier also founded in 1881 in Boston A CIVILIZAÇÃO; we find it difficult to see that two similar papers had hope of surviving. Therefore - since our sources do not say of what kind the publications were - we suppose it to be possible that the LUSO-AMERICANO was more like a "newspaper" with patriotic and practical contents for the immigrants in America, and the other title: "Civilização", though a weekly, too, brought cultural topics of a literary character, so that the founder of both expected the Portuguese readers to subscribe to both.

Details: published Saturdays, of 4 pages 24x36, \$2.00 in 1884, only 22x32 inches in 1885; no circulation figure known.

O LUSO-AMERICANO AND A CIVILIZAÇÃO WERE THE FIRST PORTUGUESE CATHOLIC WEEKLIES IN BOSTON, IN MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW ENGLAND; IN SECOND PLACE ON THE EASTERN COAST.

Sources: Pap:letter; Pap:book, p.30; Ayer (1884/85); Rowell (1885).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

#### MONATSBOTE (1898-S 1934)

Of this German, "Catholic:lc", monthly magazine we know little. It was thought to be "the organ of the German Roman-Catholics in Boston and vicinity" (Arndt-Olson) or "für die deutschen Katholiken in Massachusetts", or just the parish-paper of the German church, Holy Trinity, because we saw the following written in Timpe, p.63, in an article about this Dreifaltigkeits-Gemeinde (community): "...der MONATSBOTE der Gemeinde" ...reports about events.

Details: Though there existed 35 volumes, we did not find it mentioned with any detail.

Sources: CATH. YEARBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND(1902-4); Arndt-Olson, 205. The Catholic Central Verein of America (German), St. Louis gave us their holdings listed, which are the same as from Arndt-Olson (below).

Locations: Not in ULS. Arndt-Olson: MoSC (or MoSV):vols.26,28,30-35 (1924-1934); Timpe,63.

THE MONTHLY MESSENGER OF THE MISSION CHURCH PARISH (1891-1906-?)

A "Catholic:lc", monthly parish paper, it was started in 1891, and lived certainly in 1906, perhaps longer. It was published and edited under the direction of the Redemptorist Fathers, in charge of the parish named in the title.

Details: 24 pages of 6x9.

Sources: original copies see at PPCHi.

Locations: Not in ULS. PPCHi: v. 15 no 12 (D 1906); v. 16 no 2 (F 1906).

NEW ENGLAND REPORTER, Boston SEE Lowell

O NOVO MUNDO, Boston SEE New Bedford

O'NEILL'S IRISH PICTORIAL, Boston SEE IRISH MISCELLANY, Boston

Boston (1884-)  
West Newbury, Mass (1950-1964+)

THE ORPHAN'S FRIEND (1884-1964+)

(see its sister-publication: L'AMI DE L'ORPHELIN (Je 1887-1948),  
see other publications of the same Brothers in the same place:  
THE BOUQUET (1890), ORPHAN'S BOUQUET (1891-96), WEEKLY BOUQUET  
(-99); a sister-publication: BOUQUET FOR CATHOLIC FAMILIES (1891)  
and THE ANGEL GUARDIAN ANNUAL AND USEFUL ALMANAC (1884-95-?)

THE ORPHAN'S FRIEND was a "Catholic:lb" quarterly family magazine, established in 1884 in the English language; it is still alive in 1964+. It was and is the official organ of the Society of the Angel Guardian existing for the benefit and support of the Angel Guardian House of the Brothers of Charity, educating orphans and homeless boys. The founder of the magazine was Brother Jude.

These Brothers of Charity came in 1874 from Montreal to Boston (therefore - see the French edition L'AMI DE L'ORPHELIN - they were originally Belgian Brothers) to take over a home for boys, which was founded in 1854 as the first boys' Asylum in New England by George Foxcraft Haskins, Episcopalian minister who had converted and become a Catholic priest, first in charge of this home, then of the Angel Guardian, until he died in 1872, always having

liked children. Under the presidency of the Archbishop of Boston the Society of the Angel Guardian was founded and in 1890 under Brother Jude the Industrial School of the orphanage with the Angel Guardian Press, bindery etc.

The contents of the magazine is almost completely original, the contributors include some of the best Catholic writers. Later it changed to a kind of alumni and school paper. Fr. Haskins had still moved the home out of Boston to Roxbury, it was moved again to Jamaica Plain in 1915 with 425 boys. It was closed in 1949. Still existing is the Junior Division of the Angel Guardian Home, called Boyhaven in West Newbury, Mass., at 694 Main St. In 1948 a Sister M. Eynard was the editor of the magazine, in 1951 Bro. Francis X. Sullivan. Volume 68, no 4 (D, Ja, F 1952/53) was an anniversary number, 100 years since the home was founded.

Details: 8 pages of 13x18, 25 cents, illustrated, circulating in 1886: 50,000; in 1923: 100,000 copies; after 1948: 16 pages of 8x11, circulating 68,000 first, in 1953 only 20,883 copies.

Sources: Middleton (1893); CATH. YEARBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND (1896-1904); Lucey II 98; III 145; Hoffmann (1902-13); Alden 1886, p.143; CPD Meier (1923-32); CPD Wagner (1942-48); CPD: 1950-1963+; NCA (K(%)+).

Locations: Not in ULS. The Angel Guardian Home, now Boyhaven, West Newbury, Mass. has back numbers.

#### OUR YOUNG FOLK'S MAGAZINE (D 1876-end of 1878)

(it followed THE YOUNG CRUSADER, 1869-76, and  
it merged into the DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE, Boston, Ja 1879)

It was a "Catholic:lc", monthly juvenile and literary magazine, established in D 1876, lasting to D 1878, when it merged into DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE (Ja 1879). Its office was at 27 Boylston St. and its publisher and editor Thomas Scully.\* We know from the lists of magazines that juvenile journals

\*THE YOUNG CRUSADER ceased publication towards the end of 1876 with an office at 27 Boylston St. which was taken over by the new paper. We do not know if the latter had purchased the first.

appeared everywhere, religious and secular in kind. Just here in Boston "Our Young Folks" disappeared and "Young Folk's World" had appeared. Few existed for a longer time.

Details: it had 54 pages, 7x16, at \$1.60 and was illustrated. It circulated in 1878: 3,000 copies.

Sources: Rowell (1877,78); BOSTON ALMANAC of 1879; AVE MARIA, Notre Dame, Ind. (D 30 1876).

Locations: Not in ULS.

PATRIOTIC CATHOLIC AMERICAN (1894-95)

It was a "Catholic:lc", monthly; Lucey believes it to be a magazine; - probably for the family - with a size of 13x20 it may also be a newspaper. Its publisher is given by Rowell as the Patriotic Catholic American Pub. Co., no editor named; the office was at 62 Boylston St.

Details: 8 pages, 13x20 inches, \$1.00.

Sources: Rowell (1895); Lucey IV, 197 and V, 14.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

THE PILOT SEE THE BOSTON PILOTTHE REPUBLIC (1882-1926)

It was an Irish, "Catholic:lc", weekly newspaper; characterized as "Democratic and Catholic"; it had started in 1882 and went on to 1926(ULS: v.44, 3 in S 12 1925, may be the last of the preserved copies, but Ayer lists it to 1927); some sources believe in 1926, probably to the end of v.44, in August. Founder and editor of the paper was Patrick McGuire, for a generation the Democratic political leader in Boston, who passed it in 1914? (no date in Lord III, 399) into the hands of Hon. John F. Fitzgerald. In 1911 Miss Katherine E. Conway (a biog. sketch with THE PILOT) became the editor (she died in 1927), getting a co-editor for about 12 years in Miss Irene Kennedy, to 1926. As publisher is given the Republican Publishing Co. Perhaps around 1900, certainly in 1906, Honorable John F. Fitzgerald was the manager; how long we do not know. The paper was a good one; besides the SACRED HEART REVIEW (Boston/East Cambridge) it seriously affected the PILOT'S subscription list, having as an average almost 40,000 subscribers. Meehan, writing the article in the CATH. ENCYC.: "Periodical Literature", believes the paper more political than religious, also with much Irish matter and the labor problems of the 1880's, but Lord adds that it became more and more "Catholic", especially under Miss Conway's guidance. The AVE MARIA judged in 1892: "is the most ably and carefully edited of the Am. Cath. journals. Its typographical appearance is in keeping with its excellent and enterprising spirit"; THE ROSARY said in 1896: "broad and Catholic, maintains a constant interest in Am. political affairs".

Details: published Saturdays, of 8 pages, 18x24 until in 1906: 16 pages of 11-14; the price of \$2.50 (in 1894) was lowered to \$1.50 in 1906 ff. Its circulation grew from 20,000 to its highest 50,383 in 1906; no figures known after 1914: 50,000.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Baumgartner, 32; Hoffmann (1891-1912); Frawley, 268; Cath. Encyc.: "Periodicals"; Lord III, 399; Wittke: IR. 210; CATH. YEARBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND (1896-1904); Dunn (1895) under "Cath. Republic": Ayer (1891-1927); Rowell (1892-1908); Dauchy (1895, 99); Remington (1900, 1); Pettengill (1895); Batten (1892, 5, 7); Chesman (1899); Alden (1882, 83); ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF HOLY CROSS CHURCH, 1903/4, p. 11; AVE MARIA, Notre Dame, Ind. (Ja 16 1892); ROSARY (Ag 1896, p. 221); CATH. HOME JOURNAL, N.Y. (1894): adv.

Locations: ULS: IU: [36]-[43-44]; NN: [26, 28].

SACRED HEART REVIEW, Boston SEE Cambridge, Mass.

### SENTINEL (1885-86)

It was a "Catholic:lc" weekly newspaper (may be "Irish"), established in 1885, acc. to Rowell who listed it only once in 1886; he did not mark it as "Catholic" in the main entry, but he had put it, too, in the Religious Section of his book, as: "Catholic". Lord writes about this Catholic item of 1885: "difficult to get information about it". We found at least Rowell's details as well as the Sentinel Publishing Co. as the publisher, Edward Fitzwilliam, the editor.

Details: published Saturdays, 4 pages, of 24x40 inches, \$2.00.

Sources: Lord III, 400; Rowell (1886).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

### SPARE HOURS (Ja-D 1866)

It was a "Catholic:lc", monthly juvenile magazine, started by Patrick Donahoe (of THE PILOT) in Ja 1866, published with 12 issues to D of the same year, when announced to the readers he would discontinue it because of lack of patronage. Donahoe was certainly founder, publisher and printer of it, if also editor we do not know. In Frawley, 147/47, is explained how Donahoe saw "that the Catholic school system needed to be supplemented by good Catholic literature", that young "minds have to be well stored with wholesome food" to avoid opposite reading matter, he founded this magazine, Catholic in tone, "but not strictly sectarian". He had given that appropriate title, as subtitle: "an illustrated monthly miscellany for the young"; had it well illustrated with 100 pictures during the year, all the 12 copies supposed to be bound as a book of 768 pages. THE CATHOLIC WORLD, New York, had announced the first number as "well printed on fine paper, illustrated with much taste, original and selected

material...it fills a want, long felt by the Catholics...no (other) periodical that gives us any reading for our children".

Details: 64 pages, 6x9 \$2.00 (or announced together with THE PILOT: \$4.00), illustrated.

Sources: Middleton (1908); ULS; Lord III, 400; Lucey I, 26 and letter about holdings of MWH; Frawley, 146/47; CATHOLIC WORLD, New York (F 1866) p. 718; not in contemporary BOSTON ALMANAC, nor in Mott.

Locations: ULS: DLC: seen in Rare Book Room; LNHT; MB; MH:nos 2-6, 8-9, 12; RPB. -- MWA:v.1 (Ja-D 1866).

Boston (1883-)

Newton, University Heights (1907-)

### THE STYLUS (1883-1964+)

It was and is a "Catholic:lc", bi-monthly, monthly:1894-, bi-mo:1952-. quarterly:1964 - school-paper, founded in 1883, published and edited by the Boston College\* Stylus Association. It brought student, alumni news

\*Since 1858, when the first Catholic school was founded in Boston, a higher Catholic school was wanted, but it needed until 1860, when Fr. Elroy, a Jesuit Father, bought land and erected a building but was disappointed not to receive the charter for a college. This charter, given only in 1863, made it then possible to open a high school and college in 1864 with 25 students. Prospering, in 1875, a new building was erected, in 1898 with 450 students. The college was moved to Newton in 1907; it had in 1911 1,000 students and was still growing.

and society activities. We saw copies at PPCHi but too briefly to check contents. Some other publications reviewed exchange copies: AVE MARIA (F 3 1833) "handsome, full of appropriate matter, a favorable impression," or THE ACADEMY JOURNAL (not Catholic); "very large, well filled", or HOLY GHOST BULLETIN: "in a new bright garb (in 1897), was among the best, but the external improvement not met with the expected intrinsic value".

Details: What Ayer said of 12 or 16 pages cannot be right; we saw it with 34 pages of 11x14 in a cover for 75 cents (of 1886), and of 1897 with 64 pages of 6 1/2x9 at \$1.00; the price was changed in 1950 to \$2.00, in 1963 to \$2.50. Circulation is listed with 600 copies in 1883, 13,500 in 1897, 4,500 in 1950, 4,000 in 1963.

Sources: Middleton (1893,1908); Lord III, 8, note 11; III 349 (note 18), 356; CATH. YEARBOOK OF N. ENGL. (1896-1904); Ayer (1883-1963+); Hoffmann (1902-13); AVE MARIA, Notre Dame, Ind. (F 3 1883); ACADEMY JOURNAL (Alexandria, Va. (1886); HOLY GHOST BULLETIN (Pittsb.) (1887); a book: BOSTON COLLEGE, 75th ANNIVERSARY, 1863-1938, Bo. 1938. Rev. W.E.Murphy,



"The Story of Boston College," CATH. BUILDERS, V (1923) 249-59).

Locations: Not in ULS. PPChI:v.5, no 2 (D 1886) no 3 (F 1887); v.8 nos 2,3,8 (N, D 1894, My 1895); v.10 nos 1,3 (O, D 1896); v.9 nos 8, 9 (My, Je 1896); v. 11 no 1 (Ja 1897); v.14(1900). Certainly Boston College, MChB must have a set.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MESSENGER SEE BOSTON SUNDAY SCHOOL MESSENGER

L'UNION CONTINENTALE (1893:3-4 monthly nos.)

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:3", monthly, French illustrated newspaper, or a "journal-revue", which appeared for 3-4 months in 1893. It was created by Jean-Baptiste Rouillard\*, owned, published and edited.

\*He, having been enrolled in the American army from 1862-64, lived then in Canada interested in politics, returned in 1893 to the States engaged in journalism, of a brilliant mind, full of new ideas, wanting an annexation of Canada by the United States with the French influence strengthened.

by him; very well done, beautifully illustrated. In 1895 he published L'AIGLE at Salem, also LE COURRIER at Lawrence, took part in L'AMERIQUE of Biddeford, Mr., LA REPUBLIQUE, Lewiston, Mr., founded LE TRICOLEUR at Lynn (1896) and was co-founder and co-editor of LE REVEIL at Worcester (1895-97), as one sees, mostly occupied in Massachusetts.

Details: no further informations.

Sources: Belisle 35, 133, 288 (biogr.); Tétrault 33; Houle 119.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

THE U.S.CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCER, Boston SEE THE JESUIT...

Boston (Ja 1884-)

Newton Highlands, Mass. (1908-1964+)

THE WORKING BOY (Ja 1884-)

WORKING FOR BOYS (1960-1964+)

It was a "Catholic:1b" (approved by the Archbishop of Boston), annual in Ja 1884, a monthly from Ja 1885 ff., a quarterly family-magazine 1906 to 1964, which is still going on. It was owned, published and

"form a precious source for the history of laymen's benevolent activities" (cited by Lord in THE PILOT of D 17 1842). Greene died in 1848, a leader in good work during the 19 years he was a Catholic.

by Henry Hart N 14 ff., but already on the numbers of D 19 and 26 was no editor's name given. The weekly's contents (acc. to Lucey) showed instructive essays on practice of the Catholic religion, history and doctrine of the Church, also news about the Church at home and abroad, more with the purpose to instruct than to entertain.

Details: published Wednesdays, with 4 pages; v.1 was published with numbers 1-33.

Sources: Lord II 337-8, note 13; 346, note 30; 351, note 41; Handlin: IMMIGRANTS, 178, note 96; Wm. L. Lucey: "Some Maine Converts," RACHS:67, nos. 2,3,4(1956), our quotes pp. 67-72.

Locations: Not in ULS. MBAt: My 6-D 26 1840 v. 1, nos. 1-33.

YOUNG CRUSADER (Ja 1869-end of 1876)

(followed by OUR YOUNG FOLK'S MAGAZINE (D 1876-78))

This was a "Catholic:lc", monthly, juvenile magazine, after a PROSPECTUS in D 1868 (mentioned on Ap 4 1869 in MORNING STAR, New Orleans) it was published in Ja 1869 and existed towards the end of 1876 with an office at 12 West St., then, 1874-75:150 Cornhill St. and in 1876, 27 Boylston St. which was taken over by OUR YOUNG FOLK'S MAGAZINE. It was founded, published and edited by Rev. William Byrne\* and by the diocesan clergy;

\*Coming from Ireland to America educated at Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg and Georgetown University, ordained in 1865 in Boston, chancellor in 1868, pastor of St. Mary's in Charlestown, Boston (1874) in St. Joseph's, Boston (1884) author of CATHOLIC DOCTRINE and a HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH in Boston.

contributors were Mrs. Margaret G. Reynolds, and under the pen name, Jane Smiley, a Miss Mary Murphy who through her well written stories became acquainted with John Boyle O'Reilly of the PILOT and his wife. The magazine was thought to be a national magazine; it reached this goal in the competition with these others:

YOUNG CATHOLIC FRIEND, Chicago,	1863
SPARE HOURS, Boston	1866
YOUNG CATHOLIC'S GUIDE, Chic.	1867
GUARDIAN ANGEL, Philadelphia	1867
OUR BOYS AND GIRLS MONTHLY, Phil.	1868
SUNDAY SCHOOL COMPANION, Chic.	1869
SUNDAY SCHOOL MESSENGER, Chic.	1869
YOUNG CATHOLIC, New York	1870
SUNDAY SCHOOL COMPANION, Chic.	1871

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SUNDAY SCHOOL COMPANION, Chic.	1869
SUNDAY SCHOOL MESSENGER, Chic.	1869
YOUNG CATHOLIC, New York	1870
SUNDAY SCHOOL COMPANION, Chic.	1871

Besides its aim: to strengthen the Faith and to purify the heart, its contents were more literary; "admirably suited to please and instruct the young folks; its pictorial cover is pretty and striking, the first page has woodcut illustrations"...; "in all its departments entirely under the control of a Catholic clergyman,...high toned, instructive and amusing, to help also the Sunday School teacher" (MORNING STAR); "it is precisely for little folks with stories...delightful" (CATH. ADVOCATE). In 1873 an advertisement in N.Y.FREEMAN'S JOURNAL says: "On Trial: the Catholic Folks' Magazine will be sent on trial for 3 months for 25 cents." WESTERN HOME JOURNAL: "choice reading, an excellent publication." THE CATHOLIC CITIZEN wishes in 1875 a wider circulation for the Crusader to drive out Jack Harkawa and Dick Turpin. The AVE MARIA brought regularly the contents of the CRUSADER by that "zealous priest of the Archdiocese of Boston".

Details: 32 pages of 7x10 inches to 50 cents first, \$1.00 in 1873, 1.25 in 1874, 1.50 in 1876; we know only the circulation of 1872: 12,000 copies (for distribution in Sunday School). It finished 8 vols.

Sources: ULS; Lord III, 400; CATH. ENCYC.: "Periodicals"; LITERARISCHER HANDWEISER (1873) col. 363; Steiger (1873); Cullen: IR. 332; North (1867-70); Pettengill (1870); Rowell (1870-76); Alden (1876); Lucey I, 28; BOSTON ALMANAC (1871, 1876, 77); CATH. ADVOCATE, Louisville, Ky. v.1 no 1 (1869, and Ja 22 (1870)p.3; WESTERN HOME JOURNAL, Detroit (N 23 1872); AVE MARIA, Notre Dame, Ind. (O 1874); CATH. CITIZEN, Newark, N.Y. (S 26 1874); N.Y.FREEMAN'S JOURNAL (Mr 10 1869; O 16 1869; My 3 1873) adv.; MORNING STAR, New Orleans (F 28, Mr 7, Ap 4 1869) always p.5.

Locations: RPB: [1-3]

#### CAMBRIDGE/East

Within the archdiocese of Boston, the seat of Harvard University since 1636, having a church since 1842, Sacred Heart in East Cambridge as of 1873, whose priest founded the following paper:

Cambridge/East (D 1 1888-D 89)

Cambridge and Boston simultaneously (D 1889 ff.)

Boston first, Cambridge second (1893-Ag 24 1918)

#### THE SACRED HEART REVIEW

as parish-paper (D 1 1888-D 1889)

as local, then national newspaper, v.1-(Ja 1890-Ag 24 1918)

This paper was for one year a "Catholic:lc" weekly magazine, mainly for the use of an advanced class in Christian doctrine, needed by Rev. John O'Brien\*, pastor of the Sacred Heart Church, published from D 1 1888 to D 1889. We do not know details about it.

\*Rev. John O'Brien came from Ireland in 1850 to America and learned that children had little or no religious instruction; he gathered groups Sundays afternoon in a kind of Sunday school. Having first done manual work, he became an agent of the PILOT, wanted to become a priest, was sent to school, college and seminary and ordained in 1868, his first place in 1873 in East Cambridge. He built there a new church: Sacred Heart, in 1874, when he founded a small weekly which expanded greatly. In 1908 he celebrated his 40th anniversary of priesthood, the 35th of pastor in that church, and the 20th of his Review.

It was for one year a "Catholic:lc" weekly parish paper, started by Rev. John O'Brien for his Sacred Heart Church of the town, then called East Cambridge from D 1 1888 to D 1889. We do not know details about it.

Meanwhile Fr. O'Brien founded with several clergymen of the Archdiocese of Boston the Review Pub. Co. and under its auspices and under his direction he changed the parish paper to a family newspaper, which "Catholic:lc" (approved by the Archbishop of Boston), widened its field to the area of Boston and vicinity; he kept it weekly, began again with v.1, n.s. in Ja 1890 with semi-annual volumes, otherwise the paper would not have reached v.59 in 1918. He also kept the editorial department in Cambridge, where he lived until he died in 1917, at 83 Otis St. But he had the business office in Boston, 258 Washington St. (in 1902:194 Washington St., in 1905 ff. in 294 Washington St., or in the Old South Building); the masthead of the paper gives only the Boston Postoffice. Contemporary sources change more and more to give as place instead Cambridge, even East Cambridge, now Boston to 1918. Fr., or Msgr., O'Brien went further; he founded a corporation of 100 clergymen of New England which signed as owner and publisher, Review Publishing Co., we believe from 1893 onward. The paper expanded to 20 pages with excellent contributors and became one of the most widely read Catholic papers of the country. It made THE PILOT suffer a loss of about 3,000 subscribers, rising itself from 25,000-40,000. From about 1911 ff. Charles E. Putnam helped as advertising manager, Rev. James Higgins as associate editor, somewhat later, perhaps in 1916 he was joined by Rev. D.A.McCarthy and then by Rev. M.B.O'Sullivan, to 1918. Probably after the death of Msgr. O'Brien the encouraging spirit was missing; though the circulation was still 40,000, the paper stopped its publication after 30 years of service on Ag 24 1918.

We saw copies of the paper in NN and DLC and DCU with the motto "For God and Country". As a real family paper it brought besides religious explanations, comments in magazines, the Catholic calendar, its feasts, instruction, temperance, Catholic education, Catholic missions, for every member something: a story, a poem, for the housewife, the children, medical hints, the Protestant writers, an Irish Letter, an editorial and Catholic news. It advertised itself as recommended by archbishops and bishops, read by intelligent Protestants as well as Catholics, clear, correct, moderate in discussions, the aim on larger views, without sensation or gossip. Lord said of it "giving itself exclusively to the

diffusion of Catholic news and views;" Ellis found it: "vigorous and forthright in style, for many years it was one of the most widely read and frequently quoted Catholic organs in the country". Under O'Brien's able, splendid and witty "editorship the REVIEW attained highest rank", treating besides religious topics the "burning questions of the day in relation...to the truth" (AM.CATH.WHO'S WHO).

Details: Since 1890 published Saturdays, 16 pages; 1895, to 20; 1898 again 16 with 3 or 4 columns. Its size varied only slightly; 11x15 or 16, in the last years 12x19 inches. The price of \$1.00 was changed to \$2.00 in 1897 and remained. The circulation is known for 1892: 52,000; 1893,35,000; 1895,40,000; less 1897-99: 20 and 17,500, then again 40,000 to its end. The paper accomplished in 30 years 59 semi-annual vols from 1890-1918.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Baumgartner 42; ULS; Frawley, 268; CATH. ENCYC. "Periodicals"; Lord II: many notes, III 398; CATH. YEARBOOK OF N. ENGL. (1896-1904); Hoffmann (1891-1913); Dauchy (1890-99); Rowell (1890-1908); Ayer (1891-1919); Eureka (1893); Remington (1892-1901); Pettengill (1895, 99; Batten (1892,5,7); Lucey II 88, 104-5; Ellis: GUIDE. Severance (1908); Chesman (1899); CHURCH NEWS, Wash., D.C.(F 25 1898).

Locations: ULS; CthC:n.s. v.2, 15-[39]-[41]-46; DLC:46-58; MBtS: 1-56; NN: 19-22, 24-43(1898-1910). ULS,S:the same and MBtS. Union Catalogue: MB, Nh, DLC. MWH: [14], 15 (1896)-59(1918). DCU:v.11 no 5 (D 23 1893). We have seen NN, DLC, DCU copies.

#### CHELSEA

Belonging to the Archdiocese of Boston. It had its first church in 1844, rebuilt in 1865, still the same in 1888 with 3 priests when the following paper was founded.

#### CATHOLIC CITIZEN (1888-1937)

It was a "Catholic:lc" (all sources agree), weekly newspaper, alive from 1888-1937, during all those years directed by its founder, Thomas F. Punch, its editor and publisher, probably its part owner. He wrote with "courage, vigor and humor" (Lord). The publisher is given as Citizen Pub. Co. The paper is listed by Batten as "local", as we believe it to be though Lucey (II,88) takes it as "parish periodical". Frawley, in her work PATRICK DONAHOE,wrote that the Chelsea paper (and 3 others) "warranted sufficient merit as to cause Donahoe further concern, regarding the PILOT",which shows it was also read on the other side of the river, in Boston.

Details: published Saturdays, always of 8 pages, 16x22, and \$1.50; it circulated in 1895: 1,500; in 1897, astonishingly Batten gives 23-30,000 what seems to be a mistake, since Pettengill has in 1895: 1,500;Remington in 1900: 2,000,and Ayer in 1902: 1,958.

Sources: Baumgartner, 42; Frawley 268; Ayer (1893-1938); CATH. YEARBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND (1894-1904); Rowell (1897-1908), Batten (1897); Hoffmann (1896-1911); Lucey II, 88; V.11, note 5; Dauchy 1895; Remington (1900, 1901); Pettengill (1895).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

#### FALL RIVER

At first part of the diocese of Boston, then 1872 ff. to Providence, R.I., until Fall River itself was made a diocese in 1904.

In 1822 the first family had settled there; in 1829 the first mass was said. Fr. James Fitton was the first priest of the first church in 1834; in 1846 there was a second. After the Civil War Portuguese came with their whaling vessels, and Canadians streamed into the place, developing rapidly. In 1900 Fall River counted 14 churches, of which two were French, one Portuguese, one Polish. In 1904 the city had a population of 105,762, with 9 secular papers. We found prior to 1900 ten French papers and one edition for the years 1873-99, and one English paper (1889); there was no Portuguese paper, the larger colony being in New Bedford.

Fall River, including the village of Flint

#### LE BULLETIN (1899-1902)

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:3", weekly French newspaper, founded by L.-J. Gagnon and O'Reilly in 1899 and continued 3 years to 1902, a small family journal with the news of the village Flint, near Fall River (see about that village LE CASTOR, Fall River, 1909). Gagnon was a learned printer who had opened his publishing business as L.-J. Gagnon et Cie. in Fall River.

Details: None.

Sources: Belisle, 36; Tétrault, 36; Houle, 126.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

#### LE CASTOR (THE BEAVER) (N 1882-Mr 1885)

is directly followed by L'INDEPENDANT, Fall River (1885-1963+)

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:3", weekly French newspaper, founded in N 1882, published to Mr 1885. Henri Boisseau started it (who was also the founder of L'INDEPENDANT (1885) and LE PROTECTEUR CANADIEN of 1892, both in Fall River), was its owner and publisher as

Henri Boisseau et Cie., A.-E. Thivierge was the editor in the beginning until in 1883 Pierre -U. Vaillant (see biog. notes with L'OPINION PUBLIQUE, Worcester) became editor and co-owner. Once, probably around 1884, Onésime Thibaut was with the staff, who in 1889 became the main-proprietor of L'INDÉPENDANT, this successor of LE CASTOR. The paper was successful but the owners sold it in Mr 1885 to Antoine Houde who changed its title to L'INDÉPENDANT, q.v.

The French community of Flint, near Fall River, was represented in the paper, as before, in LE BULLETIN of Fall River. The Catholics of Flint were very excited in 1884 after the death of their pastor, Curé Ménard because he was replaced by an Irish pastor so that finally the Bishop of Providence closed the church until Rome granted a French priest again. All details were recorded in the paper, some repeated in Belisle, p.146-7, and in a book: D.-M.-A. Magnan, NOTRE-DAME DE LOURDES DE FALL RIVER, Mass., Quebec: "Le Soleil", 1925.

Details: None

Sources: Belisle 31, 146-48; Tétrault, 25; Therriault, 97; Houle, 104.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

#### CATHOLIC ADVOCATE (1889-1906)

It was a "Catholic:lc", weekly local newspaper, established (acc. to secular directories) in 1888 or 89, for the last time listed by Ayer in 1906. First publishers and editors were Dillon and Christmas (this latter name we saw mentioned in the history of the Cathedral as of a convert). In 1892 J.J.McDonagh was editor, the Catholic Publishing Co., publisher. In 1895 the editor was replaced by James Lawler. We think it not a parish paper, though probably Rev. Christopher Hughes, at that time in charge of St. Mary's Church (which had become in 1904 the pro-cathedral) supported its founding and existence. In 1887 the city counted already 9 churches for 30,000 Catholics. There seemed to be no lack of readers; the reason for the paper's disappearance may have been the proximity of Boston with the PILOT which took the Irish away and the French papers the Canadians.

Details: The local weekly was first a Sunday-paper, in 1895 a Saturday publication: of 4 pages, for a short time in 1895: 9 pages, of 20x26, then 15x22; it kept the latter size until it was reduced to 4 pages to its end. Its price was \$1.50, in the last year \$1.00. It circulated in 1892:3,500, in 1893:2,700, in 1899:2,600 copies to its last year. It completed 18 volumes.

Sources: Middleton (1893); CATH. YEARBOOK OF N. ENGL. (1896-1904); Hoffmann (1893-1900); Rowell (1890,97); Ayer (1890-1906); Dauchy (1890-1899); Batten (1892,95,97); Remington 1898-1901; Eureka (1893).



Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

LE CITOYEN(O 1886-D 1888)

This was a Franco-American, "Catholic:3", weekly French newspaper, established in O 1886, lasting to D 1888. Its founder, publisher and editor was Pierre-U. Vaillant (see biographical sketch with L'OPINION PUBLIQUE, Worcester) who wanted to guide the Canadians now living in the United States.

Details: the Friday-paper had 4 pages, 16x22, priced at 75 cents and printed 2,600 copies in 1888.

Sources: Belisle 32; Tétrault 28; Houle 108; Ayer (1888); Rowell (1888, 1889).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS; acc. to Houle: RWoU: N 11 1887.

LE COURRIER DE FALL RIVER (betw. 1880 and 91)

one of seven editions of

LE COURRIER DE WORCESTER

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:1c", weekly French newspaper, published betw. 1880 and 91, possibly to 1892, when the main paper ceased.

Details and Sources: see main paper.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

LE DIMANCHE (THE SUNDAY) (1899-1901 or 02)

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:33", weekly French newspaper, created in 1899, lasting 2 years, to 1901 or 02. Its founder, John Durant, was probably also publisher and editor of it; we did not find his name with any other paper.

Details: None.

Sources: Belisle 36 and 149; Tétrault 36; Houle 127.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

## Fall River

Boston, Lawrence, Lowell, Mass.: editions

L'ECHO DU CANADA (Jl 1873-at least N 6 1875)

it had 3 editions of the same title in Boston, Lawrence and Lowell, q.v.(1874-1875) it merged with L'OUVRIER CANADIEN, Fall River, q.v.(1875)

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:3", weekly French newspaper, started in Jl 1873 as the first French paper in Fall River and survived to N 6 1875 or somewhat later. It was founded by Dr. Alfred Mignaul\* (also spelled Migneault) and Honoré Beaugrand\*\* as publisher and founder of

\*He and his companion began with the paper a more active movement for naturalization of the Canadians and of their national societies in the United States.

\*\*He had already worked earlier as journalist in Louisiana, New England and Montreal; he left in Spring 1875 to start another L'ECHO DU CANADA in St. Louis, Mo., with the help of Charles de Gagné, and after its failure returned to start in 1875 in Boston and Fall River LA REPUBLIQUE which was dated also for St. Louis (up to 1877). Since he was joined afterward by Rev. Narcisse Cyr, a fallen-away Catholic, known as an anti-Catholic journalist, we doubted Beaugrand's Catholicity and do not list his further papers.

three editions of the ECHO in Boston, Lawrence and Lowell between 1874-75 (q.v.), also having as a help, for a time, a Mr. Richards. In Spring 1875 the ECHO changed hands. L.-G.-H. Archambault and H.-R. Benoit took over, the latter - according to Belisle, 141 - became its owner in Sept. and merged it with his L'OUVRIER CANADIEN, existing since Mr 27 1875, until both papers disappeared "some months" (Belisle) later; certainly a copy of N 6 1875 still exists in MWA, while Houle, p.98 has L'OUVRIER'S end-date fixed on Jl 10 1875, which seems impossible, if it was not the date of merging and perhaps its being absorbed.

Details: Published Saturdays, 4 pages, 24x36, \$1.50 in 1874 and 1875. It counted according to semi-annual volumes, because v. 3, no 75 was issued on Ja 2 1875.

Sources: Belisle 28, 141, 152, 229; Tétrault 18; Houle 95; L'ETOILE: 50th Jub.; Th. Martin, letter.

Locations: ULS "discards": v.3 no 75 (Ja 2 1875); AN: MWA: Mr 28 1874-N 6 1875.

LE FOYER CANADIEN (1894-1894 or 95)

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:3", weekly French newspaper, lasting only some months in 1894 or to 1895. It was started by Adélard -E. Lafond, who was at the same time publisher and owner of Le Protecteur Canadien [of 1892] in Fall River (there see more about him); he was also owner and publisher of LE FOYER CANADIEN; Tétrault believed that Lafond began the latter only after the failure of the daily PROTECTEUR and was published then, after 1895, for some months; but we know from other sources that he went after the failure directly to Woonsocket to start there in April 1895 LE TRIBUNE.

Details: None.

Sources: Belisle, 35; Tétrault, 34; Houle, 120.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

Fall River

New Bedford: editions, q.v.

L'INDÉPENDANT (Mr 27 1885-1964+)

(see first LE CASTOR, Fall River, 1882-85)

its edition for New Bedford?: L'INDÉPENDANT (prior to 1893?)

LE JOURNAL (1893-1920)

L'INDÉPENDANT DE N.B. (1920-1964+)

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:1c" (see the Catholic sources below), weekly to 0 13 1893, daily plus weekly up to 1964+, French newspaper, established on Mr 27 1885, still alive in 1964. It followed LE CASTOR, which was owned by Henri Boisseau and Pierre -U. Vaillant (see biog. note with L'OPINION PUBLIQUE, Worcester), who sold it to Antoine Houde, a brother of Frédéric Houde (with LE FOYER CANADIEN, Worcester). Antoine, with a lawyer, Edward-E. Higginson of Fall River, took over as A. Houde et Cie. in 1885, changing LE CASTOR to L'INDÉPENDANT. Vaillant was for a short time the editor until he founded in the same city LE CITOYEN in 1886. He was followed by Rémi Tremblay\*, substituted, when needed, by Houde.

\*He had come to the States from Ottawa, served during the War to 1864, became an officer in Canada, then a journalist, writer of poems (3 books published), of a novel, learned different languages and translated for the government. He contributed to many Canadian papers and since 1868 also to LE PROTECTEUR CANADIEN, St. Albans, Vt. as correspondent, took in 1885 the editorship, offered to him, of L'INDÉPENDANT, Fall River, but went back to Canada in 1888; he returned in 1893 when that paper became a daily; he already, after a year, changed to L'OPINION PUBLIQUE, Worcester, to return finally to Canada.

It seems - though no exact dates are given - that the paper was since 1885 also "dated for" New Bedford, up to 1893 (AN lists it to 1892). In 1889 Onésime Thibault, who already had been with LE CASTOR (1884), became the main proprietor, directed and edited the paper in a dignified way for the French colony which, in Fall River, grew rapidly. From Houle (31) we know that a novel, LES DEUX TESTAMENTS; ESQUISSE DES MOEURS CANADIENNE by Anna Maria Thibault, (we suppose a relative of the owner), was printed as a serial in the paper, in 1888 then as a book.

Under Thibault the paper was successful, too, so that he was able to dare publishing it daily, the third then current French daily - after LE NATIONAL and L'ETOILE, both in Lowell -. For that change on 0 13 1893 he won back Rémy Tremblay, again only for a year. From 1894-1935 the daily was accompanied by a weekly each Thursday. For New Bedford a new edition was printed, called JOURNAL, q.v., (0 13 1893-1920). When Rémy Tremblay left in 1894 to take over L'OPINION PUBLIQUE at Worcester, he was replaced by Godfroy de Tonnancour, an experienced journalist (see biog. note with LE DEFENSEUR, Holyoke). Alain Chaput had belonged to the staff in 1898 as a beginner (6 years with L'OPINION PUBLIQUE, Worcester, prior, to 1911). Thibault, the publisher, had organized a company in 1902, himself as director of it. Between 1905 and 1930 L'INDEPENDANT printed also LE COURRIER FRANCO-AMÉRICAIN of Chicago. In Belisle's book is a reproduction of the title page of Lundi, Mr 27 1911, on which the silver jubilee is celebrated (the seven-column text is too small to read it) but one headline shows its treating Catholic items: "Question Religieuse dans la République Américaine" From LA VIE, the yearbook of 1949 (505) we know that once (no date given) J.-Adélard Caron was with the paper, and "soon after editor-in-chief of L'ECHO DU SOIR (daily), New Bedford. THE CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA recorded it in 1919, as then one of seven French dailies in New England. LE JOURNAL, the New Bedford edition, ceased in 1920 and was replaced by L'INDEPENDANT DE NEW BEDFORD, which became in 1934 a daily like the main paper, but no weekly was attached.

In 1923 de Tonnancourt left and was followed by Philippe-Armand Lajoie. On F 4 1928 a fire destroyed the office and press rooms which interrupted the publication for some weeks. Reorganized it began again; offices in 1924: 219 Pocassett St., in 1934: 226 Pleasant St., in 1935 233 Pocassett St., in 1951 with a second house :233-35, so still in 1963. We do not know how long exactly Thibault was the publisher; Ayer gives from 1904 ff. "Indépendant Pub. Co."; in 1934 ff. Louis P. Clapin was given as owner and publisher; in 1960 again Indépendant Pub. Co. Lajoie was still the editor in 1963, known through his column "Ça et Là" for brilliant articles. Politically, according to its name, the paper was mostly "Independent", sometimes also "Republican" (Ayer), even the daily (around 1904) Republican and the weekly Independent at the same time. THE CATHOLIC NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY 1923 ff. never listed the paper, but we believe then and still in 1963 one is justified in taking it as basically Catholic, as we grade it: "Catholic:3".

Details: First the weekly was published Fridays, after 0 13 1893 besides the daily the weekly was published Thursdays. First 4 pages, 26x40, at \$2.00; in 1895 the daily: 8 pages of 15x22, the weekly: 4-8 of 17x23, around 1922 both of 17x23, in 1924 ff. with 8 columns, 1934 ff.: 7 columns. (In 1938 the Fall River and New Bedford editions combined circulation: 6,507. The price changed from 1895: \$3.00 + 1.00, to 1924ff. \$6.00 + \$2.00. The paper circulated in 1887: 2,500; in 1891, 3,587; in 1895, 3,780 to 1934: 3,927; the highest figures are listed between 1938 and 45: about 6,908, going down in 1950: 4,001, in 1960: 3,703.

Sources: Belisle 32, 146-7, 207; Tétrault 3-4, 38; Therriault 96, 120; Houle 104, 107; Benoit 142, 244; LA VIE (1942), 29; A. Clément of Lowell's ETOILE: letter (1952); Th. Martin: letter; Rowell (1886-1908); Ayer (1886-1963+). Catholic sources: Middleton (1893); CATH. YEARBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND (1904); CATH. ENCYCLOPEDIA: "French Catholics in the U.S."; Hoffmann (1893-1910); A. Preuss' THE REVIEW (St. Louis), v. 8 (1901) 63.

Locations: AN: MB: Mr 27 1885-Ja 1 1886; MWA: Mr 27 1885-N 19 1886. Acc. to Houle: RWOU: Mr 27 1911 (25th Jubilee).

#### L'OUVRIER CANADIEN (Mr 27 - J1 10 or N 6 1875)

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:3", weekly French newspaper, which was started on Mr 27 1875; if it ceased on J1 10 1875, when it was merged with L'ECHO DU CANADA, Fall River, or lived alongside it to the ECHO'S probable end: N 6, or perhaps a short time longer, we could not find out. Its founder, publisher and editor was H. "R. Benoit, who worked since spring 1875 for L'ECHO DU CANADA, its part-owner since September. At least the latter was kept alive to N 6 1875; of which date a copy exists in MWA.

Details: None.

Sources: Belisle, 29, 141; Tétrault, 20; Houle, 98; MWA.

Locations: AN: MWA: J1 10 1875.

Fall River  
New Bedford, Mass.: edition

LE PROTECTEUR CANADIEN [ of 1875] (N 1875-Mr 1881)  
its edition L'AMI DU PEUPLE, New Bedford (1877 or 78-?1881)

This was a Franco-American, "Catholic:1c" (a preserved copy of Je 24 1876 has a subtitle: "Journal Catholique..."), weekly French newspaper, was established in N 1875 (was it continuing there L'ECHO DU CANADA which probably disappeared in N 1875, or was the new paper the reason for

the ECHO'S end?), and lasted to Mr 1881. It was for a very short time interrupted because a fire had destroyed the press office on My 10 1876. Founder, owner, publisher and editor was Dr. C.-H. Chagnon, a physician, who became father-in-law of Adélard -E. Lafond, the founder of LE PROTECTEUR CANADIEN [of 1892] in the same city which - after its failure in 1895 - remained with all debts for Chagnon. Chagnon was helped by a committee of contributors, especially by Dr. Alfred Mignault (who had been the founder of L'ECHO DU CANADA, named above. In 1876 Rowell named Vanassee and Chagnon as editor and publishers, in 1877 P. Elie Pager, and in 1879 Lucien Carissan (then with L'ABEILLE, Lowell, 1882, also with LE JEAN-BAPTISTE, Northampton, Ja-Je 1883), in both cases being editors and publishers. Five years after the fire, in 1881, Chagnon was obliged to sell the paper which had been, acc. to its subtitle: "Organ of the Franco-Canadian population in the United States". The buyer was Charles Gigault (a pharmacist in Nashua and Worcester, who had founded LE BIEN PUBLIC in Worcester (1879) for a unique reason: to rival a paper which had offended him personally; this second paper for the same reason; soon, in Mr 1881 he was obliged to stop both publications. He died in 1883.

According to Belisle and Tétrault there existed an edition for New Bedford, L'AMI DU PEUPLE (q.v.); both give as opening year 1887 which cannot be right since the main paper did not exist anymore; it may be in Belisle a printing mistake for 1877 or 78, copied by Tétrault.

Details: LE PROTECTEUR, a Saturday-paper, had in 1877 4 pages, 24x36, \$2.00 to 1879; it circulated 500 (1877), then 1,000 (1879) copies.

Sources: Belisle 29, 33, 142, after 434 a reproduction of the title page of Je 24 1876; Tétrault 21; Houle 98; Ayer (1877-79); Rowell (1877-79).

Locations: AN: MWA: F 19 1876. Acc. to Houle: RWoU: Je 24 1876.

Fall River (1892)  
Lowell, Mass. (1892)  
Fall River (My 1 1894-Mr 1895)

LE PROTECTEUR CANADIEN [of 1892] (1892-Mr 1895;  
but interrupted from end of 1892-Apr 1894)  
see also LE FOYER CANADIEN, Fall River (1894)

This Franco-American, "Catholic:3", weekly, (semi-w, w, My 1 1894, daily) French newspaper was established in Fall River in 1892, finally disappeared in Mr 1895. The founder of this paper of 1892 was Henri Boisseau (who was with the CASTOR, Fall River, 1882, and L'INDÉPENDANT, 1885). Adélard -E. Lafond, who had come from Montreal in 1891, purchased in 1892 LE PROTECTEUR CANADIEN and, having been won as a worker for the presidential campaign led by Benjamine Lenthier in 1892 with the latter's NATIONAL and other papers in Lowell, sold in 1892 LE PROTECTEUR to

Lenthier, remaining local editor for Fall River news while the paper was published in Lowell. It seems towards the end of 1892 publishing was stopped and only when the daily NATIONAL changed in Mr 1894 to a weekly, Lafond was able to acquire the ownership of LE PROTECTEUR, also equipment, even printers and clerks from Lowell to revive the paper in Fall River, where on My 1 1894 the number appeared with an office in Bedford Street, in the same house of the Hathaway Press which printed the new weekly. Lafond had some capital from his father-in-law, Dr. C.-H. Chagnon, the founder of LE PROTECTEUR CANADIEN of 1875 in Fall River. Lafond, ambitious, bought a press which worked unsatisfactorily and was in financial difficulties; he tried one way out by changing his paper to a daily in My 1 1894, competing with L'INDEPENDANT already in the city as a daily since 1893. The Protecteur Canadien Publishing Company got as editors Oiiivar Asselin (more about him with LE NATIONAL, Lowell) and J. -G. Le Boutillier (see a biographical sketch with LE NATIONAL, Lowell, Jl 1893-Mr 1894), also joined by Charles de Gagné (who had worked with L'ECHO DU CANADA in St. Louis, Mo. (1875) and with the following paper). During some months in 1894 existed in Fall River also LE FOYER CANADIEN (q.v.), started by Lafond, which may have been only an edition of LE PROTECTEUR and was perhaps in charge of Charles de Gagné. Soon Lafond was not able to pay the salaries: Asselin had left and was replaced by Charles -R. Daoust (see biogr. with L'ETOILE, Lowell), just without a job. Finally the paper remained in the hands of his father-in-law, C. -H. Chagnon, with all the debts; Lafond went to Woonsocket and founded LA TRIBUNE, in Ap 1895.

Details: Nothing is known about the first weekly; as a semi-weekly in Lowell it was published Wednesday and Saturday, had 4 pages, 22x28, \$1.50 and circulated in 1892 1,320 copies; as weekly in Fall River in 1894 it sold 2,200 copies; as a daily soon after it was printed with 7 columns on 4 pages, selling 4,000 copies.

Sources: Belisle 35, 141-145; Tétrault 33; Houle 117; Th. Martin: letter; Rowell (1895); Ayer (1893-4, 1895).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

#### FITCHBURG

In the diocese of Boston, 1870 ff. it was transferred to the diocese of Springfield. Its first church was ready in 1847 for the railroad workers; in 1896 there existed 4 churches, one of them for the Canadians. In 1904 the city had grown to a population of 33,000 with 5 secular papers. We found prior to 1900 no Catholic paper established there, only 3 editions of French papers in other places, which cover the time from 1880-1903.

L'AVENIR DE FITCHBURG, (betw. 1880 and 1891)  
LE COURRIER DE WORCESTER'S edition.

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:lc", weekly French newspaper, published between 1880 and 1891, perhaps even to 1892. No names of local editors, etc., known, no details, no special sources.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

LE GLOBE (1898-1903), an edition of  
LA PRESSE, Holyoke (1895-1903)

This Franco-America, "Catholic:3", weekly French newspaper was one of 4 editions of the latter which appeared in 1897 or 1898; all disappeared in 1903. Founder and owner, also editor was Louis Tesson, as publisher signed Tesson and Carignan, all printed in Holyoke.

Details: published Fridays, 4 pages, 20x26, \$1.00; Ayer (still listing it in 1906) gave 2,425 copies as circulation. -

Sources: Belisle 36, 294; Tétrault 36; Houle 126; Ayer (1906).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

LE RÉVEIL, Fitchburg, an edition (1895-7)  
 of LE RÉVEIL, Worcester

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:3", weekly French newspaper,

Details and Sources: no special ones.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

#### HAVERHILL

Within the Boston archdiocese. The Catholics went to church to Lawrence before they got a church in 1850, then another in 1876 and one in 1884. In 1904 the city counted 37,830 inhabitants, publishing 4 secular papers. We found prior to 1900, 4 editions of French papers of other places taken in Haverhill for the time 1880-?99, and 2 publications of St. James Parish.



THE CATHOLIC CALENDAR (1898-?)

It was a "Catholic:lc", monthly parish-paper, as the only source tells us, St. James Parish,(attached a school with 800 children) where Rev. James O'Doherty was pastor, helped by two assistant priests. A reviewer praised it as a good example of a parish periodical.

Details: None.

Source: OUR LADY OF GOOD COUNSEL, Phil.:8 (1898-99), 538, reviewed it.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

LE COURRIER DE HAVERHILL (Ap 1890-?1899)  
an edition of L'ETOILE, Lowell

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:lc", weekly French newspaper, started in Ap 1890 and lived acc. to Belisle: 2 years, to Tétrault: 2-4 years, to Rowell even to 1899. It was founded and published by L'ETOILE'S Lépine et Cie.; no local editor known, Republican in politics, against Lenthier's Democratic LE NATIONAL in 1892. A sister-edition is named LE CANADA, destined for Salem.

Details: a Friday paper of 4 pages, 20x26, \$1.00, circulating 900-1,000 copies.

Sources: Belisle 33; Tétrault 31; Th. Martin: letter; A. Clement: letter; Rowell (1896-99); Ayer (1893-96); Houle 113.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

LE GUIDE DU PEUPLE (1892-?)  
an edition of LE NATIONAL, Lowell

As a Franco-American, "Catholic:3", weekly French newspaper, it was published in Lowell and only existed during the presidential campaign of 1892, one of the 17 Lenthier papers.

Details: Saturdays; published with 4 pages, 22x28 inches, \$1.00, circulating 975 copies.

Sources: Belisle 35; Tétrault 33; Houle 116; Ayer (1893-4).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

INDEX (Ap 1894-1907?)

It was a "Catholic:2", monthly literary society paper\*, published and

\*Lord III, 399 has it as a "parish periodical". The parish would be St. James, and the rector Rev. James O'Doherty. But, we think, it is not a parish - paper with parish news, because overlapping in time (1898-?) this parish had a parish paper, THE CATHOLIC CALENDAR, q.v. THE INDEX' publisher is a "literary association", having other aims, not parish news; but the association may be attached to the parish, therefore parish "periodical" was misunderstood.

edited by the Index Literary Association, founded in F 1894 (reconstructed acc. to holdings) and Hoffmann listed it to 1907;

Details: 10 pages with 3 columns of 10x13, 75 cents.

Sources: CATH. YEARBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND (1896-1904), Lucey:II,88; IV, 198 and note 4; V, 12. Hoffmann (1895-1907); Lord III, 399.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS. MHa:v.2, nos 2-12(Mr 1895-1896).

LE PEUPLE (betw. 1880 and 91), an edition, see  
LE COURRIER DE WORCESTER

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:1c", weekly French newspaper, existing between 1880 and 1891, perhaps even to 1892, was one of seven editions of LE COURRIER. We have no special editor's name, no details, no special sources besides the ones of the main paper.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

## HOLYOKE

At first it was part of Boston, 1870 ff. in the Diocese of Springfield. The first Mass was said by an Irish priest in 1834; in 1856 a parish, suffering from Know-Nothingism but Catholicity growing to 1896: 5 churches, one of them French. The city had a population of 50,000 in 1904 and 11 secular papers. We found for the time prior to 1900 only one English paper (1880-2), one society paper for Springfield (1892-6) and 2 French papers and 4 editions from other papers, covering the time from 1881-1903.

LE CANADA-AMÉRICAIN (1892-92), an edition of LE NATIONAL, Lowell, Mass.

This Franco-American, ("Catholic:3), semi-weekly French newspaper was, for some weeks, published in Lowell, created by Benjamine Lenthier to promote the Democratic candidate in 1892. After N 1892 it disappeared. No details known.

Sources: Belisle 34; Tétrault 33; LA JUSTICE, Holyoke, re-publishing its own issue of Mr 12 1931 on Je 19 1952 stated therein that LE CANADA-AMÉRICAIN existed only a few weeks.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

Holyoke  
for the diocese of Springfield  
esp. Springfield; North and South Adams, and Northampton,  
besides Holyoke.

THE CATHOLIC JOURNAL (1880-2?)

It was a "Catholic:lc", newspaper, frequency unknown; from Alden we know he listed it in 1881 which means 1880. In 1882 he advertised it so it was then alive but not much longer it seems.

The advertisement: "THE CATHOLIC JOURNAL, published in the interest of Catholic Western Massachusetts, has a larger circulation among the Catholics of the 4 western counties (Berkshire, Franklin, Hampshire, Hampton,) of the State than all the other papers combined..  
. highly endorsed by the Catholic clergy in 72 different churches..  
. the first Catholic paper published in the diocese of Springfield.  
-\$1.00-".

This diocese existed since 1870; important cities were Holyoke, North and South Adams, Northampton, besides Springfield itself. No publisher or editor is given. The ad is somewhat exaggerated, "a larger circulation than other (what other?) papers combined" and that in the second year. But it is strange that no second source could be found.

Details: 4 pages, 20 inches; \$1.00; circ. 1,500.

Source: Alden 1881.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

LE DEFENSEUR (S 1884-1894)

was following LE PROGRES, Holyoke (Mr 1881-4)

A Franco-American, "Catholic:lc", weekly French newspaper, it started in S 1884 and lasted to 1894 (these dates given by LA JUSTICE), though Ayer listed it to 1896 and Rowell to 1899. It was founded and published, for some time also edited, by Roy et Frères, printers, who also printed 2-3 English papers. One of them was Charles -T.\*

\*Charles-T. Roy later took charge of LE PROGRES DE LAWRENCE (1889) and was publisher of the later NATIONAL IN LOWELL (Mr 1894), then also owner to its probable end, fall, 1896.

Another brother was C.H.Roy who employed Arthur Charland as editor to about 1887, then Godfroy de Tonnancour\* from 1887 ff. Around this time

\*He is known then to have been with L'ECHO DES CANADIENS, Manchester, N.H. (1880); LE TRAVAILLEUR, Worcester, after 1887; L'ESPERANCE, Central Falls, R.I. after 1891; with L'INDEPENDANT, Fall River (1894-1923), besides some papers we have omitted.

LE DEFENSEUR was an important paper. Its motto (in 1893): "Proteger nos nationaux" does not look very Catholic but contemporary sources like Middleton and Hoffmann listed it with Catholic papers as did the CATHOLIC YEARBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND.

Details: a Wednesday, towards its end a Thursday paper, beginning with 4 pages, around 1885 ff. 8 pages, in its best time, 1889, even 10; first 30x42, at least 1889) ff. 14x21; its price of \$1.50 went then down to \$1.00; it circulated first only 500 copies, came in 1889 to 2,300, ended with 2,000. It finished 10 volumes.

Sources: Belisle 31, 130, after 434, a reproduction of head of title page of v. 9, no 439 (Mr 16 1893); Teftrault 27; Houle 106; Hoffmann (1892-1908); Middleton (1893); Ayer (1885-98); Rowell (1885-99); CATH. YEARBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND (1896-1901); LA JUSTICE, Holyoke reprinted on Je 12 1952 their copy of Mr 12 1931 with a history of French papers in Holyoke.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS. Acc. to Houle: RWoU: v. 9 no 439 (Mr 16 1893).

LE JEAN-BAPTISTE SEE Northampton, Mass.

LA PRESSE (1895-1903)

with 4 editions: LE CONNECTICUT, Waterbury, Conn. (1897-1903)  
LE GLOBE, Fitchburg, Mass. (1898-1903)  
LE CANADA-AMERICAIN, Norwich, Conn. (1898-1903)  
LE COURRIER, Somersworth, N.H. (1898-1903)

This Franco-American, "Catholic:3", weekly (semi-weekly) French newspaper was established towards the end of 1895 and lasted until 1903. Its founder owner and editor was Louis Tesson\*. He formed first together with Joseph

\*He came from France to Louisiana (1873-82), contributed to LA SENTINELLE, Thibodaux, and wrote the French part of two local papers; he went to New York, published there during 1882-89 "Les Petites Affiches" (all not in our selection) and the FRANCO-AMÉRICAIN (1882-89). As a teacher of his language he worked in Maine and Canada, contributing articles, novels and poems to different papers, i.e. LE MESSENGER, Lewiston, Me., mostly under the pen-name "Louis Desaintes." In 1895 he was in Holyoke, to start LA PRESSE and its editions. After the failure he was for a time editor of L'ESTAFETTE, Marlborough, Mass. (q.v.) and again became a teacher, not forgetting articles to newspapers, especially to L'OPINION PUBLIQUE, Worcester.

Carignan, and, when he returned to Canada some months later, with Joseph's brother William Carignan the publishing firm: Tesson and Carignan. Tesson began to work with great zeal; he kept his paper politically independent. He soon experienced that his ideal of a newspaper was too high to be reached. Most of the small papers lived just from local news and advertisements. His kind of managing took too much time. To raise his income he made the paper semi-weekly (not known when) and founded four editions, named above. But that did not bring in enough to modernize his equipment. In 1902, he tried to form an association together with Joseph Bellemare, La Presse Publishing Co., Inc. Nevertheless in 1903 he was obliged to suspend the paper and the editions.

Details: The Saturday weekly began with 8 pages of 15x22 at only \$1.00; it was in 1897/98 published Thursdays with 4 and in 1899: 6 pages of 20x26 inches at the same price, in the latter time a semi-weekly.

Sources: Belisle 35, 130 after 434 reproduction of N 17 1899; Tétrault 35; Houle 122; Dr. Martin's letter; LA JUSTICE. Holyoke: a reprint of its copy of Mr 12 1931 on Je 1 1952 with a history of Holyoke's French papers; Rowell (1896-99); Ayer (1898).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS. Acc. to Houle: RWoU:N 17 1899.

LE PROGRÈS (Mr 1881-84), an edition of  
LE PATRIE NOUVELLE. Cohoes, N.Y. (q.v.)

It was like the Cohoes-paper a Franco-American, "Catholic:3", weekly French newspaper, existing from Mr. 1881-84 as an edition of Charles -R. Lacust's LA PATRIE NOUVELLE (1876-95) - see more with L'ÉTOILE. Lowell, about him - which was published by J. -Misraël Authier; the edition got in its second year Pierre -U. Vaillant - see for him with L'OPINION PUBLIQUE, Worcester - also as co-owner. As manager helped one of the 6 brothers (Belisle; Félix -A.). Vaillant was at the same time (1882-85) co-owner and

editor of LE CASTOR (q.v.), Fall River. LA JUSTICE in its history verified these facts.

Details: Ayer lists it as published Thursdays, with 4 pages of 21x36 inches, \$1.50.

Sources: Belisle 30; Tétrault 24; Houle 103; LA JUSTICE re-published a history of Holyoke papers of its issue of Mr 12 1931 in the number of Je 19 1952.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

### Holyoke and Springfield

#### THE SPRINGFIELD C.T.A. UNION HERALD (D 1892-1896 or 97?)

It was a "Catholic:2", quarterly "temperance", society-paper, established in D 1892, existing in S 1894 (see holdings), its end not exactly known: around 1897 (Bro. Martin believes 1896, Lucey: 1897 with doubts). It was published in Holyoke (so printed on the issue of 1894 we have seen; besides the title, Springfield is nowhere mentioned); probably there because its editor, Rev. John F. Leonard, lived in Holyoke as pastor of Sacred Heart Church up to 1893 (then he was transferred in 1894 to Westfield, in 1896 to Warren, Mass., which may have been the reason that one lost track also of the paper). At least in those earlier years Fr. Leonard was also the president of the Springfield branch of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. In Massachusetts this society was founded in 1870; branches were organized in 1877, besides this one, also for Cambridge/Boston and Fall River. The latter had printed proceedings but no paper, it seems. Our paper, published by the Executive Council with the motto: "Sobriety, Honesty, Industry are godlike in a man", was "devoted to the interests of the Union"; the 1894 September-copy shows many small articles for the cause of temperance and a whole-page portrait. The paper was favorably mentioned by Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, a temperance leader himself (later rector of Cath. University), in his CATHOLIC SCHOOL AND HOME MAGAZINE, Worcester: "doing good work with several interesting articles" (1892), similar to the judgment of the AVE MARIA in 1893 about the Christmas-number: useful and a store of bright literature".

Details: published: D, Mr, Je, S, 32 pages in a cover, 7x10 inches, 50 cents, some illustrations.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Lucey III, 152; V, 12; Martin, 177; CATH. SCHOOL AND HOME JOURNAL, Worcester (Jl 1892) p. 124; AVE MARIA, Notre Dame, Ind. (D 23 1893). DLC has Proceedings of C.T.A. Union of America with some history.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS. DCU.v.2, no 8 (S 1894).

## HYDE PARK

Near Boston, had a first church in 1875, still only one in 1896, and in 1904 with a population of 14,500: one secular paper. See the one Catholic paper following:

CHIME (1888-1890)

Of this "Catholic:lc", monthly magazine\*, started in 1888 and for the last

\*what type was it? for a newspaper too small; since it has a layman as publisher and editor it seems not to be a parish-paper (parish of the Most Precious Blood with two priests); a school-paper? possible, the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth have a school there; Rowell and Dauchy call the monthly "Catholic"; we take: magazine, the most neutral designation, fitting for it also the details, see below.

time listed in 1890. Its publisher and editor was W.P.Walsh (we checked: there was no priest with that name at the place in that time).

Details: 8 pages, 8x11, 50 cents.

Sources: Rowell (1889 and 1890); Dauchy (1890).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

## JAMAICA PLAIN

Is a suburb of Boston, its first church was built in 1867: Thomas Aquinas; in 1896 a second; in 1904, with a population of 17,425 it had one secular paper. What we found is a publication of this first parish:

CALENDAR OF ST. THOMAS (F 1899-?)

It was a "Catholic:lc", monthly parish paper, established in F 1899; how long it existed we do not know. St. Thomas (Aquinas) parish was publisher and editor, which was represented in 1899 by Msgr. Thomas Magennis and three other priests, Chas. F. Donahoe, John A. Sheridan, and Mark E. Madden. The contents of v.1, no 4, which we saw, was more than just parish news, more magazine-like with sketches and small articles of religiously interesting subjects.

Details: 28 pages, 6-8 inches.

Sources: holdings of PPChI, see below.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS. PPChI:v.1, no 4 (My 1899).

## LAWRENCE

Part of the archdiocese of Boston. It was a town in 1845; Catholic workmen came to the mills built in 1846, when also the first little church was built; acc. to a census taken in 1848, 5,900 people lived there, of them 2,100 Irish; the city (since 1853) received many Canadians as settlers 1868 ff. who got a French church in 1872, another in 1887. In 1906 70,000 inhabitants had 15 secular papers published. We discovered prior to 1900: 5 French Catholic papers, covering with 1 edition from an outside paper 1874; 1881-2; 1889-1921 in time; also 2 English ones (1880-3; 92-) and a fair-paper.

LE CITOYEN (Ap - S 1882)

following LE COURRIER NATIONAL, Lawrence (1881-82)

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:3", weekly French newspaper, established after the failure of LE COURRIER in Ap 1882, but lasted only to September of the same year. Founder, owner, publisher and editor of both papers was Joseph-Edouard Marier (see with COURRIER NATIONAL, Lawrence) who was especially politically interested and in the organizations for the Franco-Americans.

Details: None.

Sources: Belisle 133, 279; Tétrault 25; Houle 104.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

LE COURRIER [of 1895] (Ag 1895-95)

an edition of L'AIGLE, Salem (Ag 1895-Ja 97)

It was like L'AIGLE a Franco-American, "Catholic:3", weekly French newspaper, started also in Ag. of 1895, lasting some months in the same year. Its founder, owner, publisher and editor was J. -B. Rouillard (see more about him with L'UNION CONTINENTALE, Boston, 1893 and other 4 papers).

Details: none.

Sources: Belisle 36, 133, 288; Tétrault 35; Houle 120; Th. Martin:letter.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

LE COURRIER DE LAWRENCE SEE LE COURRIER NATIONAL [ of 1889]



LE COURRIER NATIONAL [of 1881] (D 1881-Mr 1882)  
followed by LE CITOYEN, Lawrence (Ap 1882-S 1882)

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:3", weekly French newspaper, also irregularly semi-weekly towards the end. Founder, publisher, editor, probably owner was Joseph-Edouard Marier\*.

\*He came in 1880 from Canada where he already had worked with newspapers, lived in Lawrence, for which he founded besides LE COURRIER NATIONAL (1881-82), LE CITOYEN (Ap - S 1882), becoming in 1886 the first editor of L'ETOILE, Lowell; in 1892 he was editor for B. Lenthier for L'ECHO DE LAWRENCE, as an edition of LE NATIONAL, Lowell, and in the same time for LE TRAVAILLEUR from Worcester, joining the same fate, being in 1892 an edition of the paper in Lowell. Politically Democratic he was very interested in the problems of the Canadians in Canada and the States. He joined the staff of L'AVENIR NATIONAL, Manchester, N.H. (1894), finally returned to Canada in 1897.

Details: None known.

Sources: Belisle 30, 133, 279; Tétrault 24; Houle 103.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

LE COURRIER NATIONAL [ of 1898] (1898-D 1906)  
(see its predecessor: LE PROGRÈS DE LAWRENCE, S 1889-98)  
LE COURRIER DE LAWRENCE (Ja 1 1907-1911)  
(as edition of COURRIER DE SALEM, Mr 1911-21),  
by its own: 1821-D 1949. (irregular then, occasionally in 1963-?)

When LE PROGRÈS DE LAWRENCE, a "Catholic:1c"-paper changed hands in 1898, it was "according to its spirit" continued by LE COURRIER NATIONAL [of 1898], says Therriault, 102. It was then a Franco-American, "Catholic:1c" (see many Catholic sources, and it was besides LE JEAN-BAPTISTE the only 19th century French newspaper in Massachusetts listed in the Catholic Directories 1923+), semi-weekly, then (1903+) weekly French newspaper. It was started in 1898 (Belisle 215/16 and the ones copying him have N 1899, but most of the entries given by the paper itself to contemporary directories say 1898). It practically expired in D 1949 because at that time it was printed on the presses of L'ETOILE and it was not possible for them to bring LE COURRIER out weekly, but it was published furtheron irregularly, even in 1963 still occasionally when special feasts or events warrant it (Rev. A.A. Deschamps: letter). The founders of the paper were a group of businessmen of the city, signing as owners and publishers, Dr. T. Tétrault was manager. Belisle (215) named editors like Gravel, Bourget and Dupuy, each for a short time. Only of Albert -E. Roberge is said to have come in 1900 to Lawrence to become manager and editor. The paper was first printed with L'AVENIR NATIONAL, Manchester, N. H.; in S 1903 Roberge gave

it to be printed with L'IMPARTIAL, Nashua, N.H., when he also became owner of LE COURRIER. His brother, Abbe L. -E. Roberge wrote valuable articles for LE COURRIER, religious as well as patriotic in kind. In 1904 the office was located in 530 Commun St.

Roberge sold the paper in D 1906 to a lawyer of good education, a well-known speaker at national celebrations, president of Franco-American Associations, J.-E. or Joseph Monette who changed the title on Ja 1 1907 to LE COURRIER DE LAWRENCE. But already in 1908 he sold it to the Réveil Pub. Co., which used it, published and printed it to propagate the New English Investment Co., as it was done to L'ETOILE of Lowell, too. The three papers were directed by Mr. de Champlain, in an excellent make-up, printed on a new press. A catastrophe ended this enterprise in Spring 1910; the papers had to be sold. LE COURRIER was purchased in D 1910 by the Publishing Co. of LE COURRIER DE SALEM (which was established in 1902) under the direction of Paul -N. Chaput (who was a member of different companies founding papers, i.g. of LE COURRIER DE LYNN, LE COURRIER DE LAWRENCE, and L'ETOILE of Lowell; he also was a director of a Catholic Youth Circle) and reappeared in Mr 1911 as an edition of the paper in Salem with only one office in the latter city, but kept "de Lawrence" with its title. Again the paper changed hands: the Wood Press and Co. in Lawrence became owner, publisher and printer. Herigault-H. Pelletier, its editor, was replaced in 1924 by J.-C. Martin. From Ag 14 1926-1931 the owners and publishers were Ernest Wood and Edouard Fecteau, the latter now and later listed as editor. After 1931 Ernest Wood was associated with Lorenzo Fecteau as owners and publishers. The address of the office: 172 Broadway was changed in 1934 to 259 Lowell St., then in 1938 to 120 Essex St. At least in 1934 Edward Fecteau, the editor, was joined by Henri de Vitry who had been around 1924 with L'OPINION PUBLIQUE in Worcester. Instead of him in 1942 as co-editor was listed Rudolphe Janson-Lapalme (who was from 1898-1908 with LE PROGRES in Lawrence). The address in 1942 was 7 Royal St., so towards the end of the regular publication, when it was printed with E'ETOILE prior and up to 1949, Edward Fecteau became a contributor to L'ETOILE. Politically the paper had been Democratic or independent.

Details: The semi-weekly had become a Friday-weekly in 1903; in 1904 it had 4 pages, 17x22, \$1.00; 1908 at 40 cents; later (?1924) again \$1.00 for a 7 column paper. Wood and Fecteau circulated in 1934 the 5 column paper of 11x15 inches also for \$1.00 with only 700 copies (no figures of earlier dates known) but made an effort distributing 2,000 copies without charge; in 1938 with only 630 circulating copies + 1,800 free. In 1943-45 circulated just 600 copies.

Sources: Belisle 215,216, about its journalists: 287,244,282; Tétrault 6; Houle 127, Lord: III, 200; LA VIE (1949), p.29; Th. Martin: letter; Ayer (1904-54); CATH. ENCYCLOP.: "French Catholics in the U.S.; Hoffmann (1911); CPD Meier (1828-32); CPD Wagner (1845-48); CPD (1950); NCA (1931-51); Wynhoven (1939).

Locations: AN: IU:D 1917 (single copies)-1922+; M:(Je 1911+); MSaE:1915.  
Acc. to Houle: RWoU:My 30 1907, S 4 1911.

LE DRAPEAU CANADIEN (J1 1874-74)

It was the first attempt of a Franco-American paper in Lawrence, "Catholic:3", a weekly French newspaper. It lasted only from J1 1874 for a short time in that year. Its founder, owner, publisher and editor was Dr. Victor Mignault who was not named with any other paper.

Details: None

Sources: Belisle 29, 133; Tétrault 18, Houle 96.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

L'ECHO DE LAWRENCE (1891-D 92), as edition of LE NATIONAL, Lowell

It was a French-American, "Catholic:3", weekly French newspaper, an edition of Lowell's LE NATIONAL, Lenthier's Democratic paper during the presidential election. Joseph-Edouard Marier (see about him with LE COURRIER NATIONAL, Lawrence, 1881) was its special editor, at the same time also for LE TRAVAILLEUR of Worcester, also being in 1892 an edition.

Details: Saturdays published, with 4 pages of 22x28, \$1.00, acc. to Ayer circulating 2,500 copies.

Sources: Houle, 116, found the ECHO mentioned in the copy of LE NATIONAL of J1 1892, Lenthier as owner. Ayer (1892).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

L'ECHO DU CANADA (at least 1874/75),  
an edition of same title in Fall River (1873-75)  
an a sister-edition in Boston (1874-75).

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:3", weekly French newspaper, founded a year after the main-paper in Fall River, see there for publisher and editor, etc.

Details: no special ones.

Sources: Belisle 141; Tétrault 18; Houle 95; L'ETOILE:50th Jubilee.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

THE LAWRENCE CATHOLIC RECORD (N 1861:one week)

This was a "Catholic:lc", probably daily, fair-paper, published during a week of November (was reviewed on N 30). It was published for the benefit of Immaculate Conception Church, to cover the debts of a new church building in the time when Rev. James H.D.Taafe, O.S.D. was the pastor. It was edited by a layman, Patrick Murphy. Its contents gave "considerable statistics relative to the progress of religion in Lawrence; its history" about its "first priest, Rev. Charles Ffrench", who died in 1850; "the fire in July 1848 which destroyed the wooden church; a stone building was erected in 1851, with additions in 1860" for 2,500 parishioners, "by its pastor, full of zeal and charity".

Details: none.

Sources: a review of a copy of the fair-paper in RACHS, Phil. (N 30 1861).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

Lawrence (Mr 20 1880-83)  
and "dated for Boston" (1882,83)  
Boston (D 1 1883-1885)  
(New York, 1885-87)

NEW ENGLAND CATHOLIC HERALD (Mr 20 1880-81)

THE CATHOLIC HERALD (Je 1881-85)

merged into the CATHOLIC HERALD of New York 1887.

It was a "Catholic:lc", weekly newspaper, started on Mr 20 (acc. to WEST. HOME JOURNAL) 1880 in Lawrence, Mass., changed its title in 1881 (at least in Je, W.H.J.) to THE CATHOLIC HERALD, and enlarging its field, had it also dated at Boston in 1882-3 (Rowell, in 1882, lists it already in both cities, Alden has it in 1882 in Lawrence, in 1883 in Boston). The AVE MARIA announced its first appearance in Boston: D 1 1883. Its office there was at 630 Washington St. In 1885 it merged with the CATHOLIC HERALD of New York.

The paper was published by the Herald Publishing Co. to 1884. Its first editor was Henry O'Meara (so in ILL. CELT. MO., N.Y., v. 4 (1880 p.93: "one of the most able journals, ed. by Henry O'Meara, not only thoroughly Catholic, but a real newspaper, fully alive to the wants of the readers..."). PITTS. CATH. and W.H.J., the latter knew on Ag 7 1880 that a new editor was replacing O'Meara, Peter McCorry (lately of the N.Y.STAR), and on Ja 11 1881 the CATH. HERALD as a well made-up paper, enlarged from 40-48 columns. Rowell, too had in 1882 McCorry, still in 1883, but in 1884

D. O'Laughlin as editor and publisher. Lord has only McCorry for five years. Cullen knew that the staff was joined in 1884 by Charles O'Neill, contributing sketches of all churches of Boston, which he continued in New York with those churches for the CATHOLIC HERALD there. The paper's contents, says Lord, showed the result of a Catholic management, an excellent and fairly successful paper. The paper was well reviewed: "attractive," "vigorous"(W.H.J.); "looks valuable"(PITTSB. CATHOLIC); "is in good hands, its usefulness will become a power in New England" (AVE MARIA); "one of the most able journals we receive, thoroughly Catholic, but a real newspaper, fully alive to the wants of the readers (ILL. CELT. MO.).

We do not know if the paper after the merging had still some influence (besides O'Neill's sketches) on the New York paper, since Middleton believes it died only in 1887 after coming in "ungodly hands to perish". The N.Y.HERALD was in the good hands of Fr. Michael Walsh; the Boston O'Laughlin edited in New York the SUNDAY DEMOCRAT and made the HERALD somehow an edition for a time; Middleton must mean that. Fr. Walsh returned after an absence (1888-89) only in 1890 to his paper.

Details: published Saturdays, 8 pages with 5, then 6 columns in 1880 and 81, then of 29x44, enlarged in 1883 to 33x48, reduced in 1884 to 15x24; the price always \$2.00; its circulation began in 1880 with 1,632 copies, had in 1882: 2,000, in 1883: 5,000, in 1884 the high number of 10,000 copies.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Baumgartner 32; Lord III, 399; Lucey II, 91, note 7; BO. CITY DIRECTORY (1883); BO. ALMANAC (1885); Ayer (1880-83); Rowell (1881-84); Alden (1882,83); North (1879/80); Cullen: IR.330; AVE MARIA (O 25 1879) + (D 8 1883). THE PITTS. CATHOLIC (Mr 27 1880). ILLUSTR. CELTIC MONTHLY, N.Y.:4(1880)93. WESTERN HOME JOURNAL, Detroit (Ap 24 1880, p.4; Ag 7 1880, p.4; Je 11 1881,p.4). THE PILOT (Mr 27, J1 31 1880; N 21 1883; Ap 25 1885).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

#### OUR PARISH CALENDAR (My 1896-1899-?)

It was a "Catholic:lc", monthly parish paper, established in My 1896, which existed in 1899 and lived, how long? The pastor of St. Mary's Church, Lawrence, was at that time (still in 1913) James T.O'Reilly, O.S.A., in 1896 with eleven priests, all Augustinian Fathers. Probably therefore we found the paper reviewed in another Augustinian publication: OUR LADY OF GOOD COUNSEL up to 1899, as far as we have seen copies, praising the paper "as a model of its kind", having a "Souvenir"-article in v.9 (1899),p.95 about the pastor, Fr. O'Reilly.

Details: looks like a normal parish-paper.

Sources: PPCHi:holdings see below; OUR LADY OF GOOD COUNSEL, Phil.:8 (1898/99), p.538; :9(1899),p.95.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS. PPCHi: v.1 no 1,2 (My, Je 1896).

LE PROGRES DE LAWRENCE (S 1889-1898)  
(connected with L'ETOILE, Lowell)  
LE PROGRES (1898-1908)

1. LE PROGRES DE LAWRENCE was a Franco-American, "Catholic:1c" (see CATH. ENCYCLOPEDIA: "thoroughly Catholic"), weekly French newspaper, created in 1889 by the publishing firm Lépine et Cie. with the special purpose of strengthening the Republican party against the Democratic papers, especially LE NATIONAL, Lowell; in the firm's hands since 1889 was also L'ETOILE in Lowell; Maxime Lépine worked probably for both (see more with L'ETOILE) but we do not believe LE PROGRES DE LAWRENCE to be an edition of the Lowell-paper, though at least from 1894 onward Aimé Gauthier, living in Lowell, was also the editor for both. The manager of LE PROGRES DE LAWRENCE was Charles -T. Roy (see more about him with LE DEFENSEUR, Holyoke, 1884-94), also named by Rowell (1899) as editor. Therriault is the only source speaking of a "similar spirit" of this paper and LE COURRIER DE LAWRENCE, but it means only: good Catholic. In 1898 Lépine et Cie. ceased to be the publishers.

2. LE PROGRES, the short title used 1898-1908, Franco-American, too, but the political and social tendencies are so much stressed that it can now only be "Catholic:3", though just the title-page of the copy of My 30 1907, reproduced in Belisle's book brings in big letters the announcement of a new religious house. The weekly seems to have been around 1904 semi-weekly. This newspaper wants to be the successor of LE PROGRES DE LAWRENCE and gives always the latter's establishing-date of 1889. Owner, publisher and editor was Dr. R. -Janson Lapalme\*

\*A learned man, living in Lawrence since 1884 with many clients as a physician, very interested in the fate of the Canadians and Franco-Americans; only in 1898 he became also a journalist; in 1908 illness forced him to give up publishing.

(21 Oxford St.) who kept the paper politically independent.

Details: The Friday, towards the end (1907): Wednesday-paper had under the first title 4 pages, 20x26, priced at \$1.00; it circulated between 1892 and 96: 1,000 copies. Under the second title it began with 8 pages 13x20 but returned to 4 of 15x22; the price remained the same; 1,000 copies circulating went up to 1,200 in 1904. The paper reached 19 vols.

Sources: Middleton (1893), Belisle 33, 133; after 343 reproduction of title page of the copy of My 30 1907; Tétrault 31; Houle 112; Rowell (1894-98; - 1899); Ayer (1892-1908); letter from Libr. of Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., see holdings; Therriault 112; A.Clemens:letter; Lawrence City Directory of 1899; CATHOLIC ENCYCL.: "French Catholics in the U.S."

Locations: AN: MSaE:v.8 no 21 (D 30 1898); v.8 no 53 (Ag 25 1899); v.9 no 2 (S 1 1899); [1908]. NeD:My 4 1905. Acc. to Houle: RWoU: My 30 1907.

### THE SUNDAY REGISTER (0 21 1892-1913)

It was a "Catholic:lc", weekly newspaper (it seems not to be a parish-paper, as Lucey has it), started on 0 21 (acc. to holdings reconstructed) 1892 and was suspended in 1913 (acc. to Lucey). We only know that the Register Pub. Co. was its publisher, its first editor Katherine A. O'Keefe; about 1897: John J. Connor, and in 1904 with him together W. T. Sellen. The paper is described as one of the four best Catholic papers around Boston, rivaling even the PILOT (Frawley, 268). Ayer marked it through all its years as "Catholic and Democratic". See that five secular newspaper directories listed it.

Details: a Sunday-paper of 8 pages, 15x22, to \$2.00 without changes. In 1895 it circulated 3,000 copies, in 1900: 1,100, in 1906 no number given anymore. It finished 15 volumes.

Sources. Middleton (1893); Hoffmann (1896-1900); Frawley, 268; CATH. YEARBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND, 1896-1904; Rowell (1893-1908); Ayer (1893-1904); Dauchy (1893-99); Pettengill (1895); Remington (1900,01); Batten (1895, 97); Lucey II, 88; V, 11 note 5 and 14.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS. We saw in PV copies, bd. together with the KALAMAZOO AUGUSTINIAN, Kalamazoo, Mich.; v.1, no 1 (0 21 1892) and v. 3, no 11 (D 30 1894)

### LOWELL

Belonged ecclesiastically to Boston; it was founded for canal workers, who were there since 1822; a village 1826, the Irish wanted a parish. Fr. Fitton came to 21 families and 31 single men forming a congregation in 1827, having said a monthly mass in 1830 ff., for 400 Catholics working in mills. In 1835 a St. Patrick's Church was built with a first pastor. In the city (since 1836) arrived in 1845 the first Canadians, more in 1865 ff., keeping their faith and traditions by societies. In 1896 there existed 6 churches, one of them French; Lowell had grown to a center for the Franco-Americans. In 1904 the city with 100,000 inhabitants had 9 secular papers. We found for the time prior to 1900 one English (1884) and 8 French papers and 2 editions from other papers, 3 becoming dailies, covering the time from 1895 to 1964+.

L'ABEILLE (Ja 1880-1884)

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:3", semi-weekly (1881-1882: daily, semi-weekly)\* French newspaper, established in the beginning of 1880,

\*About the chronological order of the paper's frequency the sources differ. Certain is only that it was semi-weekly on F 15 1884, v.4, no.410, to be seen on the reproduction as "bi-hebdomadaire". It was a daily for 8 months.

lasting to 1884. LA SENTINELLE in Lowell (Belisle, 152) was just dying (q.v.); Jean Baptiste Hurtubise (who is named only with L'ABEILLE, then went back to Canada) bought its material and, together with L.-E.Carufel\*

\*Louis -Edouard de Carufel had studied law in Canada, moved in 1880 to Lowell, became there a co-founder of L'ABEILLE and returned in 1885 to Canada, editing other papers and becoming secretary of the General Society of Colonization.

as first editor, began the paper. After some weeks (Belisle, 152-3) it was taken over by a company, Compagnie d'Imprimerie Canadienne-Française, of which Cléophas Gaudette was the president; J.-H. Guillet was secretary, Hurtubise, manager; Misaël Dupré and Carufel were directors. Towards 1884 Lucien Carissan (q.v. with LE PROTECTEUR CANADIEN, Fall River, 1879) was co-editor with Carufel. From the end of 1881 to fall, 1882 the paper was a daily for 8 months, when Maxime Lépine (q.v. with L'ETOILE, Lowell) found his first place with a paper. The experience taught that readers were not yet ready to appreciate a daily; it was therefore reduced to a semi-weekly again. In spring, 1884 a new paper, LE JOURNAL DU COMMERCE, made it difficult for L'ABEILLE, which had to give up and its rival somewhat later. From the title page reproduced in Belisle, it was a 7 column, rather big paper, readable from the small print in the book are only some headlines, "local", "little" and "last" news and advertisements. The office was then at 49 rue Centrale (Main-Street).

Details: the s-w paper was published Tuesdays and Fridays, the daily, except Sunday, always with 4 pages, the daily of 19x28, the s-weekly 23-32; the price was #3.00, resp. \$2.00; no circulation figures given.

Sources: Belisle 24, 30, 152-3, 232; after 434, reproduction of title-page of F 5 1884, v. 4 no 410; Tétrault 23; L'ETOILE: 50th Jub.; Alden (1882,1883); Rowell (1882-84); Ayer (1882-84; Houle 100-01.

L'ABEILLE, Lowell (1880), became in 1881 THE FIRST CATHOLIC DAILY NEWSPAPER in Massachusetts, a Franco-American one.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS. Acc. to Houle: RWoU:v.4 no 410 (F 5 1884).



LE BIEN PUBLIC (Ap 17 1888-1888)

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:3", weekly French newspaper, founded on Ap 17 1888 and died already after three weekly numbers. It was done by Louis -P. Breault, a printer, and by Edouard Vincelette\* as editor.

\*Edouard Vincelette, the co-founder of LE BIEN PUBLIC (1888) in Lowell, worked there also with L'UNION as editor, when it was founded in Mr 1889 as well as with its Sunday edition: JOURNAL DU DIMANCHE (1890); he was editor of the L'ETOILE, when it was an edition of LE NATIONAL in 1892 as well as with the latter at different times, 1892-3 and 1895.

Details: None known.

Sources: Belisle 33; Tétrault 3; ETOILE: 50th Jub., p.9 and 11; Houle 110.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

LE DRAPEAU NATIONAL, Lowell, Mass. (1890-93)

was an edition of

LE NATIONAL in Plattsburg, N.Y. (1883)  
and moved with it in 1890 to Lowell, Mass.

L'ECHO DU CANADA (1874-75, an edition of

L'ECHO DU CANADA, Fall River (Jl 1873-75)

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:3", weekly French newspaper, starting at least in 1874, ending in 1875. Its local manager and editor was J. -H. Guillet, who certainly was a Catholic, though its Fall River publisher Honoré Beaugrand's Catholicity was doubtful, wherefore we did not list his other paper, LA REPUBLIQUE, Fall River, of which also an edition was created for Lowell in 1875, again with Guillet as local editor; but the Fall River paper was edited by an anti-Catholic. Guillet worked also with the daily L'ABEILLE, q.v. Lowell. No special details or sources.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

L'ETOILE (S 16 1886-Ag 9 1957)

Its two editions: LE COURRIER DE HAVERHILL (1890-?99),

LE CANADA, Salem (1891-96),

perhaps a third: L'ETOILE, Springfield(?1886-?92)

for a time same management as LE PROGRES DE LAWRENCE (q.v.)

itself an edition of LE NATIONAL, Lowell in 1892, and

of LE REVEIL (not Cath.), Manchester, N.H., Ap 1909

Ag. 16, 1910 interrupted from Ag-0 1910.

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:lc", weekly (then 1893:daily; 1945: tri-weekly; 1950: semi-weekly) French newspaper, founded on Mr 21, but published the first time on S 16 1886, changing to a daily in Mr 1893, with a Thursday-weekly (exc. Sunday), to a tri-weekly in 1945, to a semi-weekly (Tu. and Fri.) in 1952, and went out of existence on Ag 9 1957 (acc. to letter of Rev. A. Deschamps, A.A.).

I. ITS STAFF, Aimé Gauthier\* had founded, as a businessman, "Le Cercle Canadien" and with the help of some of its members (William Parthenais

\*Aimé Gauthier came from Canada to Manchester, N.H., in 1880 to Lowell, interested in social Canadian societies, a journalist when he founded L'ETOILE; of good Catholic education; from 1889-99 he was also manager for LE PROGRES DE LAWRENCE, from 1904-06 editor for LE COURRIER DE SALEM (which was founded only in 1902), later he represented LE CITOYEN DE HAVERHILL, both not in our selection.

and Delpris Lanthier co-founder) the newspaper, being owners and publishers of L'ETOILE, with an office in Wyman's Exchange Bldg., printed by Wilson Printing Co., of which Maxime Lépine (important later, see first L'ABEILLE, Lowell) was printer. The first editor was Joseph-Edouard Marier (see his biogr. with LE COURRIER NATIONAL, Lawrence) for one year, then Desacq and Raoul Regnault, also Alfred Bonneau (Belisle, 228), the latter from Ap 1889-93 (before and after editor of French papers in Maine). Meanwhile, in 1889 Maxime Lépine had founded in 1889 a company, Lépine et Cie., together with Aimé Gauthier, Clovis Bélanger (who remained to 1931 connected with the paper) and Henry -J. Lanthier; in 1899 Frédéric Dupont bought the part of Gauthier; the company being owner and publisher, with a new office 92 Middle St., soon after at 37 Market St. In the year 1889 Lépine et Cie. founded LE PROGRES DE LAWRENCE, Gauthier for a time, 1894 ff., its editor, but up to 1898 it was not an edition of L'ETOILE, only united in the purpose of strengthening Republican ideas against Lenthier's Democratic LE NATIONAL. The company and the paper were successful, except in 1890 when Lenthier brought trouble, preparing the campaign for a Democratic president. He moved his NATIONAL from Plattsburg, N.Y. to Lowell, made it in 1891 a daily, a real rival. Lépine, to be stronger, founded two editions: LE COURRIER DE HAVERHILL (1890), LE CANADA in Salem (1891), maybe also E'ETOILE in Springfield (which is mentioned in the list of Catholic papers by Middleton, without date, but existed prior to 1892, when he collected his items). LE NATIONAL was stronger and forced L'ETOILE at least to silence, if it did not even make it a real edition during 1892 of LE NATIONAL; it remained published in its own plant. Edouard Vincelette (q.v. LE BIEN PUBLIC, Lowell, 1888) was editor of both papers until the end of 1892 when Lenthier's power vanished. On Mr 1893 L'ETOILE became a daily, except Sunday, added a weekly on Thursday. Alfred Bonneau was replaced by Joseph-Arthur Smith, editing the first number of the daily, aided by Paul Gravel and Bourret, as he himself said in his "Reminiscences" in the Golden Jubilee Number of the paper. He remained 9 years, went to Canada and returned in 1905 (see later).

Charles -R. Daoust\*, helped by Clovis Bélanger, in 1896 also by Annie

\*Charles -Roger Daoust was in 1879 founder of LA PATRIE NOUVELLE, Cohoes, N.Y., also of its edition for Holyoke, Mass., called LE PROGRES in 1881, editor to 1885 of the first; in 1885 he was editor of LE NATIONAL, still in Plattsburg, N.Y., and again when it was moved to Lowell in 1890; between, in 1889, he worked for L'AVENIR NATIONAL, Manchester, N.H.; in 1893 he joined L'ETOILE, the daily, until he became editor of LE PROTECTEUR CANADIEN of Fall River, when it had become in 1894 a daily; but only to Mr 1895. He founded himself LA PATRIE NOUVELLE at Southbridge (1896), then LE CITOYEN, there in 1897. Prior to 1907 he edited L'OPINION PUBLIQUE in Worcester, and from 1907-11 again of L'AVENIR NATIONAL.

Gauthier; prior to 1900 Rev. Alphonse Nolin, O.M.I., contributed "admirable patriotic poems"; Smith went to Canada from 1903-05; Bruno Wilson, whom we found also around 1900 with L'OPINION PUBLIQUE, Worcester, seems to be of the Wilson Printing Co., mentioned above, no exact time known, probably after 1900 as Jean-Louis Richard.

The affair Réveil\* was a time of trial for L'ETOILE, being purchased by

\*Joseph de Champlain had founded The New English Investment Co. and a daily as its organ, LE RÉVEIL (not with our selection) in Manchester, N.H. He purchased for the latter LE COURRIER DE LAWRENCE (q.v.), and L'ETOILE.

the Réveil with its material, for propaganda purposes. In Ap 1909 L'ETOILE's editor J. Arthur Smith was made the general manager, the three papers published partly in Manchester, partly in Lowell to Spring 1910. Smith - after 6 months - gave his position to his former boss, Maxime Lépine, he himself being editor-in-chief. De Champlain had the paper enlarged, printed on new machines, but the great enterprise failed in Spring 1910; the papers ceased on Ag. 16; L'ETOILE remained with debts. It tried to recover in October in a smaller format, with an office at 135-137 Middle St., the new owner Louis-Alphonse Biron (who was from 1898 to 1910 with L'IMPARTIAL, Nashua, N.H., followed there by his nephew: Armand -J. Biron), soon joined by a co-owner Paul -N. Chaput (q.v. L'INDÉPENDANT, Fall River) who remained to 1918, leaving Biron the sole owner. Biron helped the paper to success, "without trumpets", by honest work, probably to about 1944. We found in the GOLDEN JUBILEE EDITION names of editors, supposed to be arranged chronologically, but without dates! Arthur Beaucage, Armand Gélinas, Wilfred Beaulieu (who later founded another and later TRAVAILLEUR in Worcester) and Edmond Turcotte, all prior to 1936. In 1919 there existed a new office: 24-26 Prince St., which remained the address to 1957. The paper had gone through another crisis, a financial one in 1929. After 1936 (we were not able to find another later history of the paper) we depended completely on the short remarks of Ayer, giving since 1935 already Biron as publisher, also as editor, 1938 ff. Lucien A. Desmarais, 1945 ff. Antoine Clément. From him we got information by letter, also in LA VIE,

1949, 28, about him, as the creator of the term: "Franco-American" for the Canadians living in the States, as very interested in the "Fédération Catholique", and as writer of many articles in that field. In 1945, the now tri-weekly paper's Biron Co. is replaced by Marie A. Biron, publisher. LA VIE, 1949, 29, gives Edouard Fecteau as a contributor (he was since 1926 connected with LE COURRIER DE LAWRENCE, which was, prior and to D 1949, printed on the presses of L'ETOILE).

II. THE PAPER In Lowell the first French paper had appeared in 1875 for a year: LA REPUBLIQUE (an edition only of a Fall River paper; for reasons why we did not add it to our list, see L'ECHO DU CANADA, Lowell); the second French weekly, then daily, was L'ABEILLE (1880-84). After a gap of two years, with only shortlived attempts, L'ETOILE became in 1886 the first really successful newspaper, reaching its 72nd birthday, having gone through difficulties financially and by way of competition, as we have seen; on the whole nevertheless it followed a rather straight line; faithful to its purpose to help the Canadians in the U.S., the paper's mission was keeping alive their language and their religion, in political and social life, in schools and in the family. Still the last editor states that the paper was written in a Catholic spirit, although it was, since 1923, no longer listed in the Catholic directories, except in NCA. Politically the interests had changed in details: first the immigrants were mostly engaged in the politics of Canada; only slowly they learned to think as Americans; in 1890 they began to side as Republicans or Democrats; in 1924 it was "Independent", in 1938 "Non-partisan". Lord (III, 200) judged in this respect L'ETOILE as "one of the most notable Canadian papers". L'ETOILE's editor, Antoine Clément wrote in 1949: "still (in its 64th year) L'ETOILE is taking part in the life of the Franco-Americans, is still full of vigour and hopes to instruct the young generation how to fight - even being bilingual - a complete forgetting of the French heritage" (LA VIE, 1949, 515-16).

The paper published special editions for its 25th (S 16, 1911) and 50th (1936) anniversary, added to its 60th (1946) for 6 months a special page each Friday.

Details: the weekly began with 4 pages of 5 columns, 24x40 in 1889, \$1.00, became in 1890 somewhat smaller: 20x27. The daily of 1893 kept 4 pages, of the latter size with 6 columns at \$3.00 (we know no details of the Thursday-weekly added to the daily); it lost in size: 18x24 (1899), more: 15x22 when it was enlarged to 8 pages around 1904; changed from 7 to 6, back to 7 columns up to 1924, when it kept 8 pages, 7 columns, 15x22 to its end. The price went up from \$3.00 to 4.00 (1924), to 6.00 (1934), back to 5.00 (1950 to 1957). Its circulation grew from 1,500 (1889) to 3,000 (when in 1892 it was an edition of LE NATIONAL), fell back to 1,500, even 1,000 in 1895; grew to 4,000 in 1904, 4,500 in 1940, highest 4,700 in 1950; in its last year: 4,500, with v.72.

Sources: AN; Belisle 153-59, 160-61, 203, 291; after 434, reproduction of title page of S 16 1911; Tétrault, 4, 6-7, 31; Houle 108; Th. Martin: letter; Therriault 96 ff.; Benoit 142, 244; LA VIE (1942, 1949); Antoine

Clement, editor: letter; GOLD. JUB. EDITION, 1936 of L'ETOILE; CATH.ENCYC.: "French Catholics in U.S."; CATH. YEARBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND (1896-1904); Hoffmann (1892-1910); NCA (1954).

Locations: AN: M:Ag 17 1929; D 3 1930; Ja 10 1933. The Office, now of the TRIBUNE, Lowell, perhaps complete. Acc. to Houle: RWoU:S 16 1911 (Silver Jub. number).

L'INDÉPENDANCE (Ap 4 - S 19 1890)

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:lc", weekly French newspaper, with the subtitle: "Journal Catholique et Canadien", which was started on Ap 4 1890 and lasted 6 months to S 19 1890. Boniface -C. Gagnon (who also was local editor of LE PROGRÈS DE NASHUA, N.H. which was an edition in 1892 of LE NATIONAL, Lowell, q.v.) was founder, owner, publisher as B. -C. Gagnon et Coe., perhaps also its editor, with an office 83 rue Middle. It was politically "independent".

Details: a Friday publication, with 4 pages, 24x36, \$1.00.

Sources: AN; Belisle 34; Tétrault 31; ETOILE, 50th Jub., p. 10-11; Ayer (1890); Houle 113; letter of Lowell City Library.

Locations: AN: MLow: Ap 4 - S 19 1890, but letter of that library says: complete, except Ap 4.

LE JOURNAL DU DIMANCHE (Mr 4 1890-Mr 1893)

first only an edition of L'UNION, Lowell, to Ap 1890 then by itself (Ap 1890-about Mr 1893).

This paper was a Franco-American, "Catholic:3" (perhaps even "lc"), weekly French newspaper, first a Sunday addition to the semi-weekly L'UNION, 1889-93 (q.v.) for the short time from Mr 4 - Ap 1890, edited by Edouard Vincelette (his biogr. with LE BIEN PUBLIC, Lowell). LE JOURNAL went on independently when L'UNION ceased to be published in Ap 1890, Vincelette being its owner, published and edited by him for three years. We only know when it was announced in L'UNION on F 7-21 1890 that its price would be \$1.00, together with the s-w UNION: \$2.50, that the first issue would be printed with 5,000 copies.

Details: nothing else.

Sources: Belisle 33-34; Tétrault, 31; ETOILE: 50th Jub., p. 10-11 (this article written by Vincelette); Houle, 113.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

Lowell (1890 - O 4 1895 or 1896)  
see before in Plattsburg, N.Y. (Je 7 1883-89)\*

N.B.: As an exception we think it necessary to repeat a story of a paper founded in the state of New York, now in Massachusetts, whereto it moved, because in 1892 with 17 editions it played an exceptional role.

LE NATIONAL (Je 7 1883-O 4 1895 or 1896)

LE DRAPEAU NATIONAL of Glen Falls and Plattsburg, N.Y. (1880) became in Lowell an edition of it (Mr 17 1891-Jl 1893) 17 papers were editions around 1891-2 (see a list following)

This Franco-American, "Catholic:3" (having as motto: "Preparez au Seigneur un peuple parfait"), a weekly (1890:semi-weekly, 1891:daily; 1894:again weekly) newspaper, written in French, was established on Je 7 1883; the last copy preserved is that of O 4 1895 but it seems to have expired only in fall 1896 (Rowell and Ayer list it until 1897). Certainly Mr 1894 as end date is not correct (Belisle, 142) for LE NATIONAL.

The founder of the paper was Benjamine Lenthier\*\*. He was able and

\*\*Lenthier, a Canadian, emigrated to the U.S. in 1867 to Glen Falls, N.Y. He was a great businessman, employing 300 workers cutting wood. He became a journalist only in 1880 when founding LE DRAPEAU NATIONAL in Glen Falls. He moved it - after having replaced it by LE GUIDE DU PEUPLE (D 1881-My 1883) - to Plattsburg (Jl 1881-Je 7 1883) where he created LE NATIONAL, re-viving the DRAPEAU in 1889; he moved both to his new plant in Lowell, Mass. in 1890 and began to create a chain of 17 papers to serve his political ideas, a fanatical propaganda for the Democratic party in 1892. This over, most of the papers collapsed, LE NATIONAL somewhat later. When the Democratic candidate, Grover Cleveland, had become president Lenthier was made American Consul in Canada, and then got a position in the government at Boston. Very interested in his fellow Franco-Americans he took part in all conventions in their interest since 1874.

ambitious; very active. Before him Ferdinand Gagnon had been a very influential leader for the Canadians in the states; his paper LE TRAVAILLEUR, was still alive when Lenthier began his journalistic career with LE DRAPEAU NATIONAL in 1880; he had been owner, publisher and editor of it, as later of the new creation LE NATIONAL. Léon Bossue (q.v. biographical sketch with LE DRAP. NAT.) was his aide in editing. Bossue was called "Lyonnais", worked as printer, manager and editor. He left for New York in 1884. In that year Lenthier's press no longer worked and the Republican MORNING TELEGRAM took over the printing from 1885-89. During those years Lenthier called his paper still politically "Independent". Since 1885 he had Charles -R. Daoust\* (q.v. biographical sketch with L'ETOILE, Lowell) as editor but not for long. Later he returned. After 1885 Louis-Alphonse Lesieux Desaulnier became editor but left soon (around 1886) for Lewiston, Me., to work with LE MESSENGER. Ambroise Choquet\* (Belisle, 166, spells

Choquette) followed Desaulnier and was himself replaced by Léon Faméart

\*He was a lawyer in Canada, came in 1883 to the States, worked in Plattsburg, N.Y. with LE NATIONAL (1886/7), went to Worcester to be editor of LE TRAVAILLEUR (1887-0 1888), went as a judge to Central Falls, R.I. where, in 1899, he was with L'Espérance as journalist.

(N 1887/88), who made LE NATIONAL a paper of first rank. Georges Lemay\*

\*Georges Lemay, of brilliant intelligence, came from Quebec to the states, founded - it seems (Belisle, 30) - LA SENTINELLE in Lowell (1879); he belonged to the founders of L'ECHO DE L'OUEST, Minneapolis, Minn., and was for a short time, prior to 1888, editor of it; he was contributor under the pen name Edmond Dantès to LE NATIONAL in Plattsburg and from the middle of May, 1888, editor for nine months; in New York he was publisher of LE NEW YORK-CANADA, (Je 28 1890-F 21 1891). He died around 1905 in New York.

was first contributor (My 1888), then editor, writing vigorous articles. In F 1889 he left. All that happened in Plattsburg.

In Lowell Lenthier had bought a place in 1890 and built a big plant for his paper, published it here semi-weekly and began to create a chain of editions, Lowell being the headquarters. Charles -R. Daoust had returned as editor. On Mr 17 1891 Lenthier's dream became true: LE NATIONAL was published as a daily. Still in Plattsburg, in 1889, he had revived his DRAPEAU NATIONAL, moved it to Lowell in 1890 and now made it (Mr 17 1891) the weekly to his daily, keeping its title. The year 1892 was a presidential election year in which the Democratic party promoted Grover Cleveland as candidate; Lenthier tried with all his means to support him with his two papers and 17 other papers he had purchased or newly founded, so that he was called the "beast with seventeen heads". Besides his fine office in Lowell he opened one in Boston. His daily was the most popular and best known of its kind; Daoust was with the two main papers. Edouard Vincelette (biogr. q.v. with LE BIEN PUBLIC, Lowell) joined him (1892-J1 1893), both taking up the fight against the Republicans. Georges Lemay (see above) contributed political articles. Oliver Asselin\* joined him.

\*He came from Canada to the U.S. in 1892, worked with LE NATIONAL, PROTECTEUR CANADIEN, [of 1892], Fall River in 1894, in spring, 1895 with LE JEAN-BAPTISTE, when it was located in Pawtucket, R.I., and with LA TRIBUNE, Woonsocket, in 1896, and returned to Canada.

When in N 1892 the Democrats had won the fight, almost all of Lenthier's papers were ruined (q.v. the list). Until summer, 1893, LE DRAPEAU NATIONAL profited by the collapse because it became a substitute for the ruined papers, getting part of their subscription lists. LE NATIONAL was kept alive in an artificial way but was nearing its end. Some of the 17 papers continued in their home towns (see on the list attached); one of

them, LE PROTECTEUR CANADIEN for which A. -E. Lafond had been local editor, took it back to Fall River, another the RALLIEMENT of Cohoes, N.Y., lived for some months but had died then because its editor, J.-G. Le Boutillier\*

\*Educated in the Petit Séminaire, he had studied law in Canada, came to the States in 1890, wrote for LA PATRIE, Cohoes, N.Y., became engaged in Lenthier's Democratic campaign in Lowell in 1892, for which he founded LE RALLIEMENT in Cohoes, as a Lenthier-paper; he kept it alive to Jr 1893 in Cohoes when it died; he again worked in Lowell for LE NATIONAL to Mr 1894. As editor of LE PROTECTEUR CANADIEN (of 1892) in Fall River from 1895 ff. he wrote in 1897-98 the best possible history of the serious strikes in the cotton mills of New England. L'AVENIR NATIONAL, Manchester, N.H. won him as editor in Ag 1901; interested in questions of social security, he changed in 1907 to L'OPINION PUBLIQUE in Worcester as ed. -in- chief and returned in 1911 to L'AVENIR NATIONAL.

left it to become Lenthier's assistant-editor after Vincelette had gone, for LE NATIONAL and also for LE DRAPEAU NATIONAL, though the latter died soon, in summer 1893. The office was now 93 Market St. Lenthier was still owner but most of the time absent; Michel -W. Lussier was hired as manager (he, in S 1894, together with Joseph -Edouard Bernier revived one of the 17 papers, LE NATIONAL DE MANCHESTER, the former L'AVENIR CANADIEN to a L'AVENIR NATIONAL, back in its city). In Mr 1894 the paper changed to a weekly; its publisher became Charles -T. Roy (see more about him with LE DEFENSEUR, Holyoke); Lenthier lived now in Boston; the paper's prestige was gone. Roy purchased it from Lenthier. Belisle, 31, says "after some months" it disappeared, other sources avoid an end date- Houle and MLow give 0 4 1895: ML has a copy of this date too. (Ayer lists it still in 1896, Rowell even in 1897 and there even with a combined publisher's name: Roy and Bernier). Perhaps the paper lived somewhat longer to 1896.

Details: In Plattsburg: published Thursdays, 4 pages, 26x40, first \$2.00, then \$1.50; in 1889, it had a circulation of 3,018 copies; in Lowell: as a semi-weekly, Tu. & Fri., 4 pages, 26x40, \$2.00, circulating 4,300 copies (1890); in 1891 as a daily, exc. Sunday (but an extra weekly): 4 pages, 8x24, \$3.00 up to 1894, circulation from 4,000 down to 3,025; again as a weekly (Ap 1894-) with 8 pages of 13x20, \$1.00, down to 400 copies. The editions partly were similar in appearance to this main paper in 1892.

Sources: Belisle 24, 31, 142, 163-73, after 434, a reproduction of a title page in 1889; Tétrault 26/27; L'ETOILE (Lowell): 50TH anniversary; Therriault 109/10; City Library, Lowell:Letter; Ayer (1884-89; 1890-97; adv. in 1884, 85; Rowell (1885-89; 1890-97); Middleton (1893); Hoffmann (1892-95); Houle 120.

Locations: AN: MLow:Je 13 1890-0 4 1895. RWoU: J1 1892: Souvenir pour le dixième anniversaire. NnM:v.2 (Ja 1893)



List of LE NATIONAL'S 17 editions (except LE DRAPEAU NATIONAL  
Plattsburg, N.Y. - Lowell)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 LE CANADO-AMERICAIN<br>established for Holyoke 1892   | 10 LE NATIONAL DE MANCHESTER<br>est. for Manchester, N.H., 1892<br>revived as L'AVENIR NATIONAL     |
| 2 LE COURRIER DU CONNECTICUT<br>est. at Waterville, 1892-S 1896                               | 11 LE NATIONAL OF RUTLAND, Vt.<br>est. for Rutland, Vt., 1892                                       |
| 3 LE COURRIER DU NOUVEAU MONDE<br>purchased for Worcester, 1891/2                             | 12 LE PROGRÈS DE NASHUA<br>est. for Nashua, N.H., J1-D 1892   |
| 4 L'ECHO DE LAWRENCE<br>est. for Lawrence, 1891/2   | 13 LE PROGRÈS<br>of and for Spencer   |
| 5 L'ETOILE OF LOWELL<br>purchased in 1892, to 1957  | 14 LE PROTECTEUR [of 1892]<br>of and for Fall River, pur-<br>chased early 1892; revived, to<br>1895 |
| 6 FOYER CANADIEN [of 1892]<br>(former COURRIER CANADIEN)<br>of and for Woonsocket, R.I., 1892 | 15 LE RALLIEMENT<br>est. for Cohoes, N.Y., 1892,<br>back to Cohoes                                  |
| 7 LE GUIDE DU PEUPLE<br>est. for Haverhill, 1892  | 16 LE TRAVAILLEUR<br>of and for Worcester, 1891/2   |
| 8 LE GUIDE DU PEUPLE<br>of and for Burlington, Vt., 1890/2                                    | 17 LA VIE OF MARQUETTE AND NEGAUNEE,<br>MICH.<br>for Negaunee, Mich., 1892                          |
| 9 LE JEAN-BAPTISTE OF NORTHAMPTON<br>for Pawtucket, R.I., 1892-1933                           |   |

Note: We wish to add here some details for the papers listed above which were not intended for Massachusetts but for other states. All the following were owned by B. Lenthier around 1892; all are weeklies, exc. no 10; all are "Catholic: 3":

- 2 LE COURRIER DU CONNECTICUT (Waterville, Conn.), founded only for Lenthier's purpose, published in Lowell; it must have survived somehow because Houle, 116, found it mentioned in L'OPINION PUBLIQUE, Worcester in a September 1896 number that it had disappeared.
- 6 LE FOYER CANADIEN; see, COURRIER DE WORCESTER, which published also LE COURRIER CANADIEN for Woonsocket, R.I., which was purchased by Lenthier who changed its name for the year 1892.
- 8 LE GUIDE DU PEUPLE was created in 1890 in Burlington, Vt. It was (acc. to Tétrault) founded by Lenthier in 1886 in Vermont,

and acc. to other sources had become already an edition of LE NATIONAL, when the latter was still in Plattsburg, N.Y. in 1890/1. No special editor is known.

- 10 LE NATIONAL DE MANCHESTER (N.H.) was a change of title for L'AVENIR CANADIEN of Manchester, a daily. After 1892 the former paper continued under a combined title L'AVENIR NATIONAL in Manchester to D 1949.
- 11 LE NATIONAL of Rutland, Vt. was - like LE GUIDE in Burlington - created by Lenthier already in 1886. This one, too, became first an edition of LE NATIONAL when it was still in Plattsburg, N.Y.; no special editor is known.
- 12 LE PROGRES DE NASHUA (N.H.) ran from J1 1892 to D of that year, died in Lowell. Houle, 117, found in a copy of LE NATIONAL (J1 1892) that B. -C. Gagnon (we know him as founder of L'INDEPENDANCE in Lowell, 1890) was manager and editor.
- 15 LE RALLIEMENT of Cohoes, N.Y. After 1892 J. -G. Le Boutillier (see with LE NATIONAL, Lowell) took this paper to Cohoes, for which it had been destined and continued it there to J1 1893, when it died; he went back to LE NATIONAL, Lowell.
- 17 LA VIE, Negaunee, Mich. has an interesting story: Benjamine Lenthier had founded LE COMBAT in Plattsburg, N.Y. (Ja 1889), sold it in February and the paper was published in Chicago (Mr 1889-90 or 91); it was moved as LA VIE to Marquette and Negaunee, Mich., around 1891/92, was repurchased by Lenthier and published in Lowell for Michigan during 1892.

Lowell (O 21 1841-)

Boston (F 19 1842-Mr 6 1845)

NEW ENGLAND REPORTER AND CATHOLIC DIARY (O 21 1841-S 1844)

THE BOSTON REPORTER AND CATHOLIC DIARY (O 1844-Mr 6 1845)

It was an Irish, "Catholic:lc", weekly newspaper, established in Lowell, Mass. on O 21 1841\*, moved on F 19 1842 to Boston (Lord has no date for it,

\*if this date is right, the paper must have begun again after 4 months in Boston with v. 1, no 1; otherwise a copy we have seen: v. 1 no 21 of Mr 17 1842, cannot have its no. 1 in 1841. From no. 21 counted backward, we come to F 19 as no 1.

only "soon"). Founder, proprietor, publisher and editor was James B. Clinton\*.

\*It was he, who as printer (1825) taught the boy Patrick Donahoe, later owner of THE BOSTON PILOT, the art of printing (acc. to a

letter of Donahoe in 1893, printed in RACHS:14,316).

On the paper from Mr - Ag 4 he is named on the masthead, together with John S. Murphy, as one of the editors; then alone. In 1843 he took an Irish journalist, John R. Fitzgerald as associate editor, with whom the paper became a serious competitor to the PILOT. But McGee, the PILOT'S editor in his fight against the Whig Party, was accused by Fitzgerald and others - Bishop Fenwick stopped his subscription of the PILOT - of not representing the Catholics and the Irish anymore. The controversy was so furious that Clinton dismissed Fitzgerald (who then founded the BOSTON TABLET). Since October 1844 the paper had changed its title to THE BOSTON REPORTER AND CATHOLIC DIARY; we found this title listed in the BOSTON ALMANAC and the CATHOLIC DIRECTORY, both of 1845. Middleton believed the paper died only in 1847, but we were not able to find a remark to justify this nor are there holdings after 1845.

According to the original copies we saw, on the top was the title arranged around a harp and a Douay Bible. Irish topics stood out, poems, tales, sketches, American, New England and Boston news besides foreign ones which were mostly from Ireland or Rome, filled about 6 pages; one was reserved for the "Catholic Diary": Catholic, (mostly local) news, also Catholic periodicals like the EXPOSITOR, N.Y. or THE RELIGIOUS CABINET (Balt.) with their contents, reports of charitable institutions like the Young Catholics' Friend, Clinton being on its committee. About one page was filled with advertisements.

Details: published Thursdays, with 8 pages (on St. Patrick's Day in 1842: 12) 15x22 (1843-45) at \$2.00 and 1845,2.50.

Sources: Middleton (1893); ULS,S; NCA (1949), 526; Frawley, 58-60; Lord II, 338, note 14; 341, note 24; METROPOLITAN (Balt.):1854, 460; CATH. DIR. of 1843-45; Lucey VI, 60; (Little)BOSTON ALMANAC; as "Boston Reporter" in 1845.

Locations: ULS,S; MBtS:[2]. - MBrig St3: a film of privately owned copies: v.3(1843)-Mr 20 1845. - DCU's copies are bound together with BOSTON CATHOLIC OBSERVER: v.1, nos. 21,29,36,41,43,46 (Mr 17-S 1 1842); v.2, nos. 5,38,41,42,44-48,51,52 (N 17 1842-O 12 1843); v.3, nos. 4,7,16-19,23,25 (N 1843-Ap 1844). - MWH:v.2, nos.25,27,34 (Ap 6,20,Je 8, 1843); v.3, nos. 31,43,49(My 16, Ag 8, S 19 1844); v.4, no 6 (N 21 1844).

#### LA SENTINELLE (1879-Ja 1880)

That was a Franco-American, "Catholic:3", weekly French newspaper, founded in 1879 and published up to Ja 1880 by Georges Lemay (cf. biogr. with LE NATIONAL, Plattsburg, N.Y., Lowell, Mass.) He was also editor. After the failure, LE SENTINELLE'S material was sold to join with L'ABEILLE, Lowell (q.v.)

Details: None known.

Sources: Belisle 30, 152, 167; Tétrault 23; L'ETOILE: 50th Jubilee, 9, 11; Th. Martin: letter; Houle, 188.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

L'UNION (M 1889-Apr 1890)

its edition: LE JOURNAL DU DIMANCHE (Mr 4 - Apr 1890)

see the latter continued as a paper by itself (Apr 1890-Mr 1893)

L'UNION was a Franco-American, "Catholic:3" (may even be "lc"), weekly (1890: semi-weekly, weekly) French newspaper, founded in Mr 1889 by a group of Canadians who formed the L'Union Printing Co. as owner and publisher. Editor was Edouard Vincelette (see biogr. with LE BIEN PUBLIC, Lowell) who remained to S 20 1889. Its first office was the Postoffice Bldg., room 23, changed on S 20 to the basement. On S 20 the company sold the paper to Moreau and Duverger, with office at 83 Middle St. E. Moreau seems to have been the editor; he became sole owner in Ja 1890 and took on Ja 10 1890 as advertising manager, Oswald Corcoran, who also was the paper's agent. But already on Ja 17 Moreau gave up his ownership back to L'Union Imprimerie et Cie., remaining as editor to the end of the paper.

On F 7-21 1890 L'UNION carried notices, announcing the paper's first birthday, the beginning of v. 2 and with it not only the change from a weekly to a semi-weekly but also an extra Sunday paper, LE JOURNAL DU DIMANCHE, edited by Edouard Vincelette, who returned for that purpose (these data copied directly from actual copies, were sent us from ML. Only from Belisle we know that L'UNION ceased in Apr 1890, a time when Lenthier began to build up his chain. Vincelette saved the Sunday paper, publishing it further by itself; see LE JOURNAL DU DIMANCHE, Lowell.

Details: L'UNION was published Fridays with 4 pages, 24x36 \$1.00 in 1889. The s-w and Sunday papers' of 4 pages were 19x24; the s-w was priced at \$2.00, the weekly, \$1.00, or both \$2.50.

Sources: Belisle 33, 159; Tétrault 31; Houle 112; L'ETOILE: 50th Jubilee, p.9, 11; Lowell City Library (ML): letter, checked their holdings.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS. Houle found: MLow: My 17-F21 1889/90 which is v.1, except the first month.

## LYNN

Within the Boston archdiocese. The first services held in houses until, in 1845, the first church was built; others in 1875, 86, 94, but only in 1896 a French one. The city had in 1904 a population of 77,000, with 4 secular papers. We found Catholic ones, prior to 1900: one English, a parish-paper of 1899, and 2 French papers plus one edition of another paper, from 1895ff.

LE COURRIER DE LYNN (1895-D 23 1914)

LE LYNNOIS (D 30 1914-1942)

Of this Franco-American, "Catholic:3" (later:"lc" then again: "3"), weekly French newspaper we know nothing else of its first 15 years. AN and ULS have it established in 1895; Ayer also gives that year in 1916. Belisle and Tétrault list it in 1910, when it became an edition of LE COURRIER DE SALEM which had started in 1902. We suppose the paper of Lynn was at least from 1895-1902 or 1910 an independent local paper, not important enough to be recognized by Belisle; he knew that it was edited by J.-B. Perrier between 1910, probably 1914. Belisle has in his book a reproduction of the title page (but too small to read) of F 10 or of O 31 1911 (now kept in RWoU). Ayer lists it for that time and to 1921 as "Independent" and "Catholic", for which we designate "lc"; after that time only "Independent" which means for us probably again "Catholic:3".

In 1914 a group of Franco-Americans of Lynn formed The Lynnois Pub. Co. which purchased the paper from LE COURRIER DE SALEM and called it LE LYNNOIS. Only for 1921 we know that Orphée Gingras was the editor who became sole owner in 1924. He died in 1926; his son René followed him as owner and editor until 1928, when "a company" took over. Ayer gave in 1923 as editor Ernest -N. Boisdair, from 1932-35 Aimé J. Chasé as editor-in-chief; Tétrault gives also Mme. Elizabeth Chasé until Boisdair appears again. From 1932 ff. the paper was printed with L'ETOILE of Lowell. After 1914 it was partly printed in English.

Details: Only after 1914, the Wednesday, later Friday-paper published 4 pages with 6, then 7 columns, 15 1/2x 20, at \$1.00; it circulated in 1920: 2,400; in 1929, 2,900; in 1932, 4,500; in 1937; 4,900 copies.

Sources: AN; ULS; Belisle 133, 217, after 434 a reproduction; Tétrault 8; Therriault 124, note 82, Th. Martin:letter; Ayer (1916-42); Houle 121.

Locations: AN: IU: F20 1918 and some single issues; M: Je 20 1911-1935; M&A: 1915. ULS: M 1911+. Acc. to Houle: RWoU: F10 and O 31 1911.

L'ECHO, Lynn \*1894/5), an edition  
of LE COURRIER DU MASSACHUSETT (without "s")

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:3", weekly French newspaper, published 1894 for 5 months, by the Courrier Pub. Co., edited by M. De Vicq, a Belgian.

Details: a Sunday-paper, "Independent".

Sources: Belisle 35, 133; Tétrault 34; Houle 110; Th. Martin letter.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

LE TRICOLORE (Spring 1896: one no.)

see also L'AIGLE, Salem (Ag 1895-N 1897)

It was an attempt at a Franco-American, "Catholic:3", French and English daily newspaper, published only once in Spring 1896, freely distributed by its founder from a coach, with trumpets and fireworks on an evening. Its founder, J. -B. Rouillard, had great ideas but not much success with his 6 papers (see biogr. sketch with L'UNION CONTINENTALE, Boston).

Details: nothing else known.

Sources: Belisle 36, 133; Tétrault 35; Houle 124.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

LE VISITEUR PAROISSIAL (1899-1907 or 08)

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:1c" (frequency unknown), parish-paper, established in 1899, published for 8 years, to 1907 or 1908, for the members of the church Saint-Jean-Baptiste, under the direction of their "good and devout" (Belisle 133) pastor, Abbé J. -B. Parent (located in CATHOLIC DIRECTORY 6f 1899).

Details: none known.

Sources: Belisle 36, 133; Tétrault 36; Houle 127.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

MARLBORO

In the Boston archdiocese, with a church and a French congregation since 1854, remaining that way to the end of the century. In 1904 existed for 14,000 inhabitants 4 secular papers, of which one was a French-Catholic of

1897, and besides we found an English paper, 1886-93.

L'ESTAFETTE (Ja 1897\*-1912)

\*Confusion about the establishing-date: Houle and Belisle, 132: O 14 1895; Tétrault and Belisle, 207 + 216: O 14 1898; Rowell and Ayer: 1897; Belisle's reproduction of a title page of My 30 1907, being v. 11 no 11 of a weekly gives, counted back to v. 1, no 1: Ja 1897.

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:lc" (see CATH. ENCYCLOPEDIA, which called it "thoroughly Catholic"), weekly French newspaper. It lived from Ja 1897-1912 (Ayer ceased to list it in 1912), was founded and owned by Albérie Beauchamp, a learned typesetter, gifted in music who took part in musical and dramatical circles in Salem and Lowell (Belisle 132); perhaps he also was the editor of this "little paper, merely local". Tétrault knew that in 1903, after the failure of LA PRESSE, Holyoke, Louis Tesson (his biogr. see with LA PRESSE) became the editor; but we do not believe until 1912, as he probably did not live in Marlboro then. The qualification of the paper differs, too: the CATH. ENCYCL., and similarly Lord (in his v. II, p.200) speaks of it as "one of the most notable of the Canadian papers; this is much in contradiction to Belisle's, see above. The paper has a motto, it seems rather unique, in French: "Patience passe Science".

Details: published Saturdays, 8 pages, 15x22, \$1.00 in 1899; in 1906 to 1912 (same and "Republican"; circulation 1,150; in 1912:900 copies.

Sources: Belisle 132, 207, 216, after 434 reproduction of title page of v.11, no 11 (My 30 1907); Tétrault 36; Houle 121; Lord III, 200; Th. Martin:letter; CATH. ENCYCL.: "French Catholics in the U.S."; Rowell (1899-1908); Ayer (1899-1912).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS. Acc. to Houle: RWoU:v. 11, no 11 (My 30 1907).

THE MARLBORO (Marlborough) STAR (1886-1893)

We wish to take it as a "Catholic:2", semi-monthly society-paper from 1886-1890, and from 1890-93 as a "Catholic:lc", weekly newspaper.

Lucey: semi-mo parish-magazine (1887-93) by the Catholic Lyceum of the Immaculate Conception Parish, edited by Peter A. McKenna.  
- Middleton: weekly, 1886-; Guilday:same; AN:weekly (1890-93).

Its publisher was, in the first period, the Catholic Lyceum, attached to the parish of the Immaculate Conception of which the pastor (there from 1887-94 acc. to Cath. Directories), Peter A. McKenna, was the editor. Since AN lists the paper only from 1890-93 and as a weekly, we suppose the paper's character has changed to a newspaper (normally only such are listed in AN). The pastor may have remained the editor, continuing the news of the society.

Details: None known.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Guilday-file; Lucey V, 12; AN has title "Marlborough Star".

Locations: AN: PPCHi [1890-93].

#### NATICK

Belonging to archdiocese of Boston; it had a first church in 1856 and a second in 1891; no French one. In 1904 the place with 10,000 inhabitants had 3 secular papers. We found only one Catholic society paper around 1880.

Natick  
(for the State of Massachusetts)

#### THE HIBERNIAN PATRIOT (?1880-?)

This Irish, "Catholic:2", society paper, frequency unknown, was advertised in 1880 by the ILL. CELT. MO.; we do not know how long before and after it existed. It was published for and by the Mass. branch of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America; Natick was only the publishing place. An editor's name is not known. Its purpose was to call on the members, "in the interest of the AOH of the State" (ILL. CELT. MO.), or "primarily" in those interests, says Wittke, as an Irish journal does, being "ardently nationalist".

Details: as the ILLUSTRATED CELTIC MONTHLY says: a "neatly printed and very readable paper".

Sources: ILLUSTRATED CELTIC MONTHLY, New York,:4 (1880), 187; Wittke: IRISH, 212.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

#### NEW BEDFORD

Belonged first to the Boston archdiocese; in 1872 ff. to Providence, R.I. and since 1904 to the diocese of Fall River. It had its first chapel in 1820; then Fr. Fitton started a parish in 1828 in a small chapel; in 1844 the parish had 240 members. In 1896, besides the one English church, existed one French (since 1888), in 1895 a second, in 1899 a third; also since 1888a Portuguese church was established, in 1907 a second with 3 priests. The city had in 1904 a population of 77,367 with 13 newspapers, of them 1 Catholic (English) and 4 Portuguese. We found for the time prior to 1900 one English paper (1891-1919), one French plus 2 editions of other papers, covering the time of 1877-81; 1893 ff., and 4 Portuguese papers plus one edition for 1891/2; and 1896-1945.



L'AMI DU PEUPLE (? 1877-?1881)  
is an edition of  
LE PROTECTEUR CANADIEN [of 1875]  
q.v. Fall River, Mass.

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:lc", weekly French newspaper, established in 1877 or 78 (Belisle has 1887 which must be a printing mistake; Tétrault has copied it) as an edition for New Bedford. It may have died any time prior to 1881. See with LE PROTECTEUR CANADIEN in Fall River.

Details: None

Sources: Belisle 33, 133; Tétrault 30; not in Houle.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

CATHOLIC UNION (1891-?1918)

It was a "Catholic:lc", local weekly newspaper, founded in 1891, perhaps - but we doubt it - going on to 1918, when Ayer listed it the last time. It is mostly cited with "Catholic Union Pub. Co." as publisher and editor, but Batten gives in 1892, and later in 1897, Daniel Y. Dinnigan as editor, in 1892 also as publisher; then only Ayer in 1911 gives as editor, a "G." Dinnigan. It was named in many sources. Batten (1892, 95, 97) lists for it a high circulation: 3,300-3,800, all other sources only around 1,000: perhaps it took also care of a neighboring place, counted or not with these circulation figures.

Details: published Saturdays. always at least 8 pages, from 1897 onward -it seems - 8-24 pages (nevertheless then the circulation was going down). Its size was always 16x22; its price first \$1.00. 1895 ff.: \$1.50; in 1897 it is marked as "Illustrated". Its circulation, already mentioned, ranged from 1,200, 1,400, down to around 1,000, or 3,300 (1892 3,800 (1895,97)).

Sources: Middleton (1893); Baumgartner; Guilday-file; CATH. YEARBOOK OF NEW ENGL. (1896-1904; Rowell (1892-1908); Ayer (1892-1918); Dauchy (1893-99); Eureka (1893); Remington (1900,01); Pettengill (1895); Batten 1892,95,97); Hoffmann(1893-1900); Severance (1908).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

O COLOMBO, New Bedford SEE Boston

L'ECHO DU SOIR (EVENING PAPER) (1894-?1908)  
and an edition of same title for North Adams (1894-1901?)

For this Franco-American, "Catholic:lc" (see Catholic sources), daily (exc. Sunday) French newspaper, we have few sources: Belisle, 216: "L'Echo", New Bedford, founded by J. -B. Archambault, and only in "1901": semi-daily, in 1910 daily; it may be the same paper. Our L'ECHO DU SOIR was perhaps a forerunner; certainly it existed in 1894, acc. to Ayer who listed it in 1896 for New Bedford, as started in 1894. The CATHOLIC YEARBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND listed it from 1896-1901 for North Adams; Houle found it in the DIRECTOIRE FRANÇAISE DE NEW BEDFORD in 1896, 31. It was published and edited by the Echo du Soir Pub. Co. to about 1908; Hoffmann listed it so that long. Its edition for North Adams perhaps ended earlier since the CATH. YEARBOOK no longer had in the year 1904. No editor is known. In LA VIE (1949), 505, is - without dates - mentioned the following: "J. Adélaide Caron became "chef de bureau" of L'Echo du Soir, New Bedford".

Details: Ayer has 8 pages, 15x23, \$5.00; in 1896 circulating 1,200 copies.

Sources: Hoffmann (1896-1908); Houle, 123; Ayer (for New Bedford):(1894-6); CATHOLIC YEARBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND (1896-1901) for North Adams.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

L'INDÉPENDANT DE NEW BEDFORD (prior to 1893)

SEE LE JOURNAL, New Bedford

SEE L'INDÉPENDANT, Fall River

### O INDEPENDENTE ( 1897-1945)

This Portuguese, "Catholic:3", weekly newspaper, was founded in 1897 (Pap, and later Ayer had it so; or 1898) and was published for about 48 years, as Pap believes to 1942 or 43), acc. to the last listing of Ayer, to 1945. Its founder and publisher was Miguel F. Polycarpus and Co. (three others) and its editor was Raul Manoel Pereira. After 1904 Alipio C. Bartholo & Co. were editors and publishers; after 1921: José L. Laranjo and Co.; after 1924: Camillo Camara, editor and the Portuguese Publishing Co.; after 1934: Antonio F. Forte, editor and the Newspaper Co. as publisher; after 1938: João R. Rocha the new editor with the same publisher up to 1945. This last editor is now (1964) editor of the daily DIÁRIA DE NOTÍCIAS in New Bedford.

Details: published Saturdays, about 1921 ff.: Thursdays; in 1900 ff. 4 pages of 13x26, \$1.00; 1906 ff. 8 pages 16x22, same price, which is changed to \$2.00 about 1924 ff. It circulated in 1900: 1,000; in 1902: 2,575; in 1906: 3,200; from 1919-12 (it seems almost like a mistake) only 600; in 1926: 8,607; 1930 ff. from 7,800 down to 7,200. From these high

numbers we do not understand why the paper ceased.

Sources: Dauchy (1899); Rowell (1899-1908); Ayer (1906-1945); Pap:letter;  
Pap:book, p.152.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

LE JOURNAL (1893-1920), an edition,  
followed by L'INDEPENDANT DE NEW BEDFORD (1920-1963+);  
for both see L'INDEPENDANT, Fall River (1885-1964+)

Both editions are like its main-paper Franco-American, "Catholic: lc", weekly (or daily) newspapers. LE JOURNAL was an edition with local news and advertisements for New Bedford, with an office in that city. Belisle, 132, believed it to be already a daily, but acc. to Ayer's listing the price is \$1.00 (for a weekly) until in 1934 when he gives it as daily with \$3.00, later \$6.00. The Journal's title was changed in 1920 to L'INDEPENDANT DE NEW BEDFORD (though A. Clement gives 1928 as date for that change, when the Fall River paper was reorganized after a fire. The two dailies in 1934 had the same publishers and editors, the latter Philippe-Armand Lajoie; that was also stated in LA VIE (1942) as well as in Ayer.

Details: see in Fall River. The circulation figures are given for both. About 2-3,000, going down to 1-2000 may then be for New Bedford.

Sources: Tétrault 4; letter from A. Clemens, Fall River; LA VIE (1942). Ayer (1921).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

New Bedford (1891-92)  
?Boston (1892-93)

#### O NOVO MUNDO (1891-92-93)

It was a Portuguese, "Catholic:3", weekly newspaper, established in 1891 (Rowell) in New Bedford, published and edited by Limat & Co., perhaps still there in 1892. Professor Pap in his letter gives only Boston as place (though with a question mark) saying: "it was published for some months only in 1892 and 93 by Joachim Borges de Menezes, apparently in Boston on the occasion of the Chicago Exhibition." We did not find this title with Boston papers but we know that Menezes purchased in 1896 O AMIGO DOS CATÓLICOS in Hayward, California and called it then O ARAUTO. We only can suggest that Pap's O NOVO MUNDO was with that special purpose transferred to Boston in 1892 and expired in 1893 when the Exhibition took place.

We know from another Portuguese paper, O COLOMBO (q.v.), existing during the same years, that it changed in 1892, vice versa, from Boston to New Bedford, so that the two papers continued each other.

Details: for New Bedford: published Saturdays, 8 pages of 12x17 \$1.00, no circulation figure.

Sources: for New Bedford: Ayer and Rowell, both only in 1892; for Boston: Pap:letter.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

#### PORTUGUESE MAIL (?-1899-?)

It was an English (perhaps with some Portuguese) paper for Portuguese readers, "Catholic:3", (Preuss), rather certainly a weekly newspaper. The title seems to say that for the Portuguese in the U.S. a paper in English will help them to assimilate to the new country. Since that was the idea for Arthur Preuss in his German-American situation he gladly noted such an attempt in another group of foreigners: in 1899 there were 25,000 Portuguese in New England, practically all of them Catholic, the New Bedford 7,000 members of the Portuguese Church of St. John the Baptist, had two papers, the INDEPENDENTE and the PORTUGUESE MAIL, both fairly prosperous, written in a Catholic spirit, though they are not listed in Hoffmann's list of Catholic papers.

Details: None given.

Sources: Preuss" THE REVIEW, St. Louis, S 14 1899, 205. He has as source: "Portuguese Catholics in America," by Patrick Hannahan in the CATHOLIC TRANSCRIPT, Hartford, Conn., S 1 1899.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

#### O PROGRESSO (1896-99; 1905-1911)

It was a Portuguese, "Catholic:3" monthly, and 1905 ff.: weekly newspaper, established in 1896, interrupted from 1899-1905, in 1905 revived then and published to 1911. Its founder, publisher and editor was F.C.B.Silva, in both periods; towards the end there was an office given at 62 Crapo St.

Details: the monthly to 1899 had 8 pages, 9x12 and was priced at 50 cents, with fewer than 1,000 subscriptions; in 1905, as a weekly it was published Saturdays, with only 4 pages of 16 less:650, though the paper must have had more value.

Sources: Rowell (1897-1901);Ayer (1906-11; Dauchy (1899).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

## NEWTON HIGHLANDS

Within the Boston archdiocese.

Newton Highlands: THE WORKING BOY SEE BOSTON~

## NORTH ADAMS

It had belonged first to Boston, then the diocese of Springfield, 1870 ff. It had its first church in 1869, in 1875 a French one; Canādians had arrived in great numbers in the sixties. No new churches to 1900. The population of 22,150 had in 1904 3 secular papers. We found for the first time prior to 1900 only one Engl. edition of another Catholic (1880-2) besides 1 French paper plus 2 editions, covering the time: 1894-1901. See South Adams under "S".

THE CATHOLIC JOURNAL, North Adams  
(Diocesan paper of Springfield 1880-82?  
SEE Holyoke

LE COURRIER DE NORTH ADAMS (? -Ja 19 1897 - ?)

About this Franco-American,? "Catholic:3", weekly French newspaper Houle found a notice in L'OPINION PUBLIQUE quoting this paper as a weekly journal. We found no other source (not in Rowell, Ayer).

Details: None.

Sources: Houle saw it mentioned in L'OPINION PUBLIQUE, Worcester, Ja 19 1897, # 1.

Locations. Not in AN, ULS.

L'ECHO DU SOIR, North Adams (1894-1901?)  
ed. of same in New Bedford (1894 - ?1908)

Like the paper in New Bedford it was a Franco-American, "Catholic:1c", French daily newspaper (listed for North Adams as daily in the CATH. YEARBOOK, in 1896, 99 and 1901; not in

1904); it was published from 1894 probably to 1901 (?).

Details: see New Bedford

Sources: For North Adams especially THE CATH. YEARBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND (1896-1901).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

L'INDEPENDANT (1895-?1908), an edition of  
L'INDEPENDANT, Cohoes, N.Y. (1895-?1908)

Like the latter a Franco-American, "Catholic:lc", weekly French newspaper, edited by the same L.H. Bourguignon, probably during the same time.

Details: None.

Sources: NEW ENGLAND CATHOLIC YEARBOOK (1896-1904); Hoffmann (1896-1908); Rowell (1899-1900).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

#### NORTHAMPTON

At first it belonged to Boston, 1870 ff. to the diocese of Springfield. It had its first church in 1846, in 1896 a second, no French one. In 1904, with a population of 10,000 four secular papers were printed there. We found only one English edition used from 1880-2, one French paper, begun there (1875-83) and another of 1886.

THE CATHOLIC JOURNAL, Northampton  
(Diocesan paper of Springfield, 1880-2?) SEE Holyoke

- I. Northampton (F 24 1875-My 83)  
dated also for Springfield (1875-?)  
(published at Holyoke, Ap 10 1876-77)  
in Northampton (1878-83)
- II. Worcester (pub.) (Je 1883-1892)  
dated also for Northampton (1883-?1888)  
dated also for Springfield (1883-?)
- III. sold to Holyoke and immediately  
sold to Lowell, somewhat prior to F 17 1892, but  
published in Pawtucket, R.I. (F 17 1892-0 1933)  
also for Central Falls and Providence, R.I.

LE JEAN-BAPTISTE (F 24 1875-1883)  
as a sort of edition of LE TRAVAILLEUR (Worcester), Je 1883-1892 as an  
edition of LE NATIONAL, Lowell (F 17 1892-94) independent: LE JEAN-BAPTISTE,  
Pawtucket (1894-0 1933).

I. 1875-83

LE JEAN-BAPTISTE was a Franco-American "Catholic:lc" (see the Catholic sources) during its life-time, a weekly French newspaper, established on F 24 1875; it lasted - after having been published in five places - to O 1933. It was founded by Pierre-Camille Chatel\* together with his

\*He was a learned typesetter who had taken part in the first convention of Canadian-French journalists in Worcester, 1875, to discuss their special task in the United States. He was connected with different other papers, which we do not list with exception of LE COURRIER DU NEW HAMPSHIRE, Manchester, N.H., 1884, and of LE RALLIEMENT, Northampton (q.v.), Ap-D 1886. He died in 1903, when L'OPINION PUBLIQUE (Worcester) wrote he had suffered for three years in a Christian attitude.

employer (of a Pub. Co.), Mr. Burleigh, who retired on S 21 1875, leaving Chatel as sole owner. A co-founder was Joseph -A. Daignault\*\*, also co-publisher and editor. From Rowell's listing of the paper we know that it

\*\*Daignault had studied law in Canada, had worked in the States with Charles Lalime (later owner) when he had an Insurance business in Worcester. Living there, he already was a co-editor of LE JEAN-BAPTISTE; then, living in Woonsocket, R.I., he founded there LE COURRIER CANADIEN, also LE RÉVEIL, both existing from 1875-76; he died in 1876, having lived according to Christian principles.

was also dated for Springfield, Mass., how long we do not know. Chatel included on his staff Paul de la Neuville and J. -B. Frédéric. During Ap 10 1876-1877 he was associated with A. Dupeneault (or Duperrault), who was by Rowell (1878) listed as publisher and editor; it seems he lived in Holyoke because there the paper was published. Not satisfied with that separation, Chatel got the paper back to Northampton (1878-82). At the end of 1880 he sold the paper to Jean-Guérin Sanson, a Frenchman, (Belisle 291-2) whom Chatel believed to be the promising man with literary talents as editor, learned and religious, serious enough also for administrative work. But in My 1882 Sanson wanted to become a priest and gave the paper over to a company which was composed of Adolphe Ménard, Dr. L. -B. Niquette and others; Ménard became the soul of the enterprise; Sanson still remained until Lucien Carissan was able to take over the editorship in Ja 1883. Sanson was ordained in 1886. Carissan (having been before editor of LE PROTECTEUR CANADIEN (of 1875) in Fall River, during 1879 and in 1882 with L'ABEILLE, Lowell (q.v. for both) remained only to July 1883.

II. Je 1883-92

In Je 1883 LE JEAN-BAPTISTE was moved to be published, printed and edited in Worcester; it was in the care of Ferdinand Gagnon (see biogr. with L'ETENDARD NATIONAL, Worcester, 1869) together with his TRAVAILLEUR. Belisle says he purchased it; the same Alexandre Belisle was then the

editor of the latter, taking over also LE JEAN-BAPTISTE; he says in his book, 205, as a "sorte" of edition. Rowell gives in 1885-86 as publisher, Ménard, Belisle et Cie. and remarks: also dated in Northampton and Springfield. There was made a special contract with A. Ménard, still the manager in Northampton, that the office would be only in Worcester. When Gagnon died in 1886, the two papers came into the hands of Charles Lalime (see with LE TRAVAILLEUR), Gagnon's brother-in-law, who continued both. From 1888-90 Emile -H. Tardivel (see with TRAVAILLEUR), and in 1891 Charles -R. Daoust (see biogr. with L'ETOILE, Lowell).

### III. F 17 1892 ff.

When B. Lenthier came to power with his NATIONAL in Lowell, Charles -T. Roy of Holyoke (see there LE DEFENSEUR), at that time director of LE PROGRES DE LAWRENCE, bought LE JEAN-BAPTISTE and immediately sold it to Lenthier (so it was not published in Holyoke) who continued it as an edition of LE NATIONAL in 1892 to promote a Democratic president, but did not have it published in Lowell; he gave it to J. -B. S. Brazeau (who may have been with LE JEAN-BAPTISTE since 1889 as Houle believes) who published it in Pawtucket, R.I. for propaganda in that state. It did not die, as did most of Lenthier's editions, after the election was over but remained still his property for some time, as one sees on the reproduction in Belisle's book of Ja 12 1893:

"LE JEAN-BAPTISTE: "La Langue et les Traditions de nos Pères", weekly, Thursday, \$1.50, Benjamine Lenthier, director, proprietor, Jean-Baptiste S. Brazeau, business manager, office in Pawtucket, also for Central Falls and Providence, a circulation of 4,800 (a big format with 8 columns).

In 1894 Brazeau purchased it from Lenthier, decided to keep it in Rhode Island. Brazeau, when François-Olivar Asselin (see biogr. with LE NATIONAL, Lowell) was its editor, wanted to make it a semi-weekly but did not dare it (perhaps later); Rowell lists the Democratic paper in 1899 as a "tri"-weekly, though our French sources do not mention that attempt. Perhaps during that time also J.L.J. Dupuy was with the paper (who was in 1893/4 with LE PROGRES in Manchester, N.H.); when weekly again with only Brazeau given as publisher and editor until in 1911. Mlle, Henriette Brazeau was the owner who sold it on F 10 1933 to Morris Mogelevier. The paper had ceased its publication, but Mogelevier tried to revive it, with Louis -G. Bernier as editor, but was obliged to stop after 5 months, in O 1933; he sold the title and the material to the company of the FRANCO-AMERICAIN in Waterville, Me. LE JEAN-BAPTISTE was one of the oldest Franco-American papers, important especially for Pawtucket. It was one of the very few of that group of papers being listed by the Catholic Directories after 1923 as "Catholic".

Details: The paper began politically "Independent", became in 1892 "Democratic" and remained so to about 1906: "Independent" again. In 1877, published Wednesday of 4 pages, 19x32, \$1.50. In 1881 coming out Thursdays; 1884, Saturdays, it was changed in size since 1881 to 20x31,



in 1889 to 26x40, in 1892 to 20x26, when the price was lowered to \$1.00 and the publishing day was Friday. Its circulation grew from 944 in 1876, 1,184 in 1877, was around 1,000 to 1885, for some years 1,250; in 1889 it was down to 800, in 1892: 2,800 (when it was an edition) and as a paper by itself in 1914:12,000, in 1918:14,000, in 1930:4,250, in 1933:8,000 copies, when it had reached v.58.

Sources: Belisle 127/28, 136/37, 205, 216, after 434, reproduction of title page of Ja 12 1893; Tétrault 19; Houle 98, 116; Rowell, Northampton (1875,76); Holyoke (1877,78); Northampton (1879-86 with crossreferences to Holyoke, Northampton and Springfield); Pawtucket (1903-1). Ayer: Northampton (1887,88); Worcester (1889-92); Pawtucket (1892-1933). CATH. YEARBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND (1896-1904); Hoffmann (1896-1910); CPD Meier (1928-1932); NCA (1931-36).

Locations: AN: Northampton CLM:F 14 1875; Pawtucket:IU: D 14 1917 - Ag 23 1918]; MWA: Je 30 1933; RHI: 1897-F, J1 17 - Ag 11 1933. RWoU: a set.

#### LE RALLIEMENT (THE RALLY) (Ap 1 - D 1886)

This was a Franco-American, "Catholic:3" weekly French newspaper, started on Ap 1 1886, lasting only to D of the same year. Its owner was Pierre-Camille Chatel (see more with LE JEAN-BAPTISTE, Northampton), and also its editor in the beginning but soon it was Gabriel Marchand, while its manager was J. -Ernest Cyr, replaced then shortly before D 1886 by Gabriel Marchand. Houle found out that the paper was published for a time in Holyoke.

Details: None known.

Sources: Belisle 32, 131; Tétrault 29; Houle 109.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

#### PLYMOUTH

Within the archdiocese of Boston, it was an old settlement; the few Catholics had been visited already by Fr. Cheverus, then by him as bishop (1808-); Since 1877 it had a church, published in 1904 2 secular papers. We found only one English Catholic paper for the time around 1879.

Plymouth and vicinity

#### THE CATHOLIC SENTINEL (prior to Ap 24 1879 - ?)

It was a "Catholic:1c", weekly newspaper, established shortly before Ap 24 1879, when it was announced in THE WESTERN HOME JOURNAL, Detroit:

"THE CATHOLIC SENTINEL is a small, 12-column folio, edited by C.A. Raymond. It hopes the Catholics of Plymouth and vicinity will encourage it to grow larger...if the people will manifest their good will; a local paper of which the editor is the manager. Since the dailies...are non-Catholic, if not anti-Catholic, a good Catholic paper is a necessity..."

We do not know how long the people showed their good will and paid, too; If the only priest, Rev. Daniel B. Kennedy, of the only church, St. Petter, was engaged in it and supported it, the paper could at least have lasted until 1882, as long as he was in Plymouth.

Details: 13 columns (4 pages with 3 col.) and "small".

Sources: THE WESTERN HOME JOURNAL, Detroit, Ap 24 1879, 4.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

#### QUINCY

In the archdiocese of Boston. There is a record of a first Catholic settler in 1629 who had to flee because of his creed. Later its Catholics went to church to Boston (8 m), got their first church in 1841, still this one in 1896 for the West of the city which counted in 1904 28,000 inhabitants. We found only the following parish publication from 1886-98.

#### QUINCY MONITOR (Ap 1886-1898)

It was a "Catholic:2", monthly society paper, established in Ap 1886, published to 1898 (at least to May, see holdings), perhaps with an interruption in 1895. It was published for and by the Literary and Athletic Association of St. John's Parish, and edited by Rev. Ambrose F. Roche, one of three assistant priests to the pastor of that church. Fr. Roche was (acc. to Catholic Directories) transferred to another place in 1894/95. The holdings (see below) in the Thomas Crane Public Library of Quincy have nothing in 1895; maybe until another editor was found the publication was interrupted. Lord knew that the May number:1886 had the story of the first Mass celebrated in Quincy in 1826.

Details: None.

Sources: Lord II, 160, note 44; Lucey II, 88, 99; V, 12; Bro. Martin, 100; AN.

Locations: AN: MQ: 1886-94; 1896-May 1898.

## SALEM

Belonging to the archdiocese of Boston, it was the second settlement next to Plymouth in New England. In 1755, 150 banished Catholic Acadians arrived, but were not allowed to remain. The few Catholics then in Salem were visited by priests coming to the port with vessels; in 1890 Fr. Thayer, and in 1800 Fr. Cheverus came to them occasionally. The latter found there, as bishop in 1808, twenty-five Catholic families, Irish except three, who built a humble church in 1817, a better one in 1820; Fr. Fitton visited them in 1828 ff. In 1890 the place had 3 churches, one of them French, and in 1904, with a population of 37, 627 seven secular papers were published there. Prior to 1900 we did not find any English Catholic title, only two French papers plus an edition of another, between 1891-5.

L'AIGLE (Ag 1895-Ja 1897)

its edition: LE COURRIER [of 1895], Lawrence

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:3", weekly French newspaper, started in Ag 1895; it lasted to Ja 1897, while its founder, publisher and editor, J. -B. Rouillard, also ran, in 1896, LA RÉPUBLIQUE in Lewiston, Me., and L'AMÉRIQUE, in Biddeford, Me., both shortlived. See biographical sketch about Rouillard with L'UNION CONTINENTALE, Boston.

Details: None.

Sources: Belisle 36, 133; Tétrault 35; Houle 120.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

LE CANADA (1891-95), an edition of  
L'ETOILE, Lowell, q.v.

Franco-American, "Catholic:1c", weekly newspaper; this local paper was managed by J. -C. Tourangeau, who also was associated with LE COURRIER DU MASSACHUSETT in 1894 or 95. Published with L'ETOILE; "Republican" politically; lived about three years: 1891-1895.

Details: 4 pages, 20x26, \$1.00, circulating in 1893-4, 1,100 copies

Sources: Belisle 34; Tétrault 32; Houle 114; Rowell (1892-95).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

LE COURRIER DU MASSACHUSETT (no "s") (1894:9 months, -94 or 95)  
with an edition L'ECHO for Lynn, Mass. (1894:4 mo.)

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:3", weekly French Sunday newspaper, established in 1894, lasting 9 months, to 1894 or 95; its founder and editor was a Belgian named De Vicq; it was published by the Courrier Pub. Co. With De Vicq was associated J. C. Tourangeau (who was also editor of LE CANADA in Salem, 1891-95). The edition for Lynn (q.v.) lasted only 5 months.

Details: published Sundays, politically "Independent", 8 pages, 16x22, \$1.50.

Sources: Belisle 35, 133; Tétrault 34; Houle 119; Ayer (1895); letter of Th. Martin.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

#### SOMERVILLE

A suburb of Boston, it had its first church in 1870, another in 1881 and in 1891, then with 6 priests. Its population was in 1904: 6,927. We found only the following Catholic paper for 1894/5:

#### CATHOLIC SUN (1894-95)

It was an attempt at a "Catholic:1c", weekly newspaper, which had started in 1894 and probably failed already in 1895 (Ayer listed it in 1895, giving as start 1894). Publisher and editor was Arthur Punch (there is a Thomas F. Punch editor of Chelsea's CATHOLIC CITIZEN). Since Somerville had in that time 6 priests, we cannot guess who was perhaps its promotor.

Details: published Saturdays, of 4 pages, 16x22, price \$1.00.

Source: Ayer (1895)

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

#### SOUTH ADAMS

See in directories Adams of North-Adams

Belonged to Boston/Springfield ecclesiastically; it had a church since 1870, a second, French one since 1876; in 1904 there were 12,486 inhabitants. It had no Catholic paper, but used the following:

THE CATHOLIC JOURNAL, South Adams  
(Diocesan paper of Springfield, 1880-2?)  
SEE Holyoke

## SOUTHBRIDGE

Belonging first to Boston, then 1870 ff. to the diocese of Springfield, it was growing rapidly when after 1860 the Canadians arrived, getting in 1869 a French church added to their first of 1854. The place counted in 1904 11,000 inhabitants having 3 secular papers. We found 4 French papers, one only an attempt in 1871, and three very short-lived in 1896-7.

LE CITOYEN (1897)

(see first LE PATRIOTE and LA PATRIE NOUVELLE at the same place)

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:3", weekly French newspaper, established in 1897, and disappeared immediately. Its founder was Charles -R. Daoust (biogr. sketch with LE NATIONAL, Lowell) as he also was of the two other papers named above, his third unhappy attempt to have a paper of his own, so well known as editor. But he was unstable, never long with any French paper.

Details: none.

Sources: Tétrault 35; Houle 125.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

L'ETOILE DE L'EST (1871: one no. )

This early Franco-American, "Catholic:3", weekly French newspaper was tried by Clément Desmarais (founder of three papers; two of them in Rhode Island: LA GUÊPE and L'ETOILE, both in 1873 at Woonsocket, q.v.). The date 1871, prior to J1 13, was mentioned with the paper in L'HISTOIRE DE SOUTHBRIDGE by Bel et Gatineau, says Tétrault in a note, therefore Belisle's date on p. 28 and 131: 1872 with only one no, in Ag. seems not to be right. Houle, quoting Belisle wrongly, nevertheless kept 1871.

Details: None.

Sources: Belisle 28, 109, 131; Tétrault 17, note 13; Houle 95.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

LA PATRIE NOUVELLE (around My 12 1896: some weeks)

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:3", weekly French newspaper, living only a few weeks around My 12 1896; It was started, published and edited by Charles -R. Daoust, who also created in the same place LA PATRIOTE (1896) and LE CITOYEN (1897); he was a well-known editor (see biogr. note with LE NATIONAL, Lowell). Houle found in L'OPINION PUBLIQUE, Worcester, of My 12 1896 this paper mentioned.

Details: None.

Sources: Tétrault 35; Houle 124.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

LE PATRIOTE (1896:some weeks)

A Franco-American, "Catholic:3", weekly French newspaper, it lived only some weeks in 1896, when Charles -R. Daoust had started, published and edited it. It was printed in the Herald office. Daoust, a good editor (see biogr. note with LE NATIONAL, Lowell) was not lucky with his other two papers in Southbridge either (LA PATRIE NOUVELLE 1896) and LE CITOYEN (1897).

Details: None.

Sources: Tétrault 35; Houle 124.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

## SPENCER

It belonged first to Boston, then, 1870 ff, to the diocese of Springfield. It existed already in 1834 when Fr. Fitton said there the first Mass; its first church was built only in 1854, to which was added in 1888 a French church. The place counted in 1904 only 7,121 inhabitants with one secular paper. We found one English family magazine for 1886 and 3 French papers, covering the time 1883-7; and 1890-92, though Worcester with more papers was so near.

LE CANADIEN (Ap 1883\*-1884)

\*1883 is right; Belisle has 1884, but MWA has v.2 no 5 (Jl 9 1884); that goes back for v.1 to 1883. Rowell, too, has 1883.

LE CANADIEN was a Franco-American, "Catholic:3" (MWA checked for us that degree of Catholicity), weekly French newspaper; it was established in Ap 1883, lasted to 1884 and was rather secular. Its founder and publisher, probably also its editor, was J. Adolphe Martin who sold it after 10 months to Doctor Marc Fontaine. On its ruins the latter created LE GUIDE DE PEUPLE, (q.v. in Spencer).

Details: Published Wednesday, 4 pages, 24x32, \$1.00 (1884).

Sources: Belisle 32, 131; Tétrault 28; Houle 105; MWA:letter; Ayer (1884); Rowell (1884); AN:1883, 1884.

Locations: AN: MWA: v.2 no 5 (J1 9 1884).

#### CATHOLIC HOME JOURNAL (1885-88;-?)

We are certain that this "Catholic:1c", monthly family magazine was published in Spencer, Mass., from 1885-88 by the Cath. Home Journal Publishing Co. as editor and publisher. It may be that it was continued in Boston (q.v.).

Details: 12 pages, 11x14, \$1.00.

Sources: Alden (1886, 151; Rowell (1886-88); Bro. Martin has it acc. to Lord III, 400.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

#### LE GUIDE DU PEUPLE (1884-87)

(see first LE CANADIEN, Spencer, 1883-84)

\*Some sources have 1884, some 1886 for the change of title from LE CANADIEN to LE GUIDE; since the latter is already printed in Rowell of 1885, it can only be:1884.

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:3", weekly French newspaper, revived on the ruins of LE CANADIEN by Doctor Marc Fontaine who had bought it. He was also a member of a company in 1884 which started in New York LE CANADIEN DES ETATS-UNIS (q.v.). On the reproduction in Belisle's book of the title page of Je 30 1886 - a pity - one cannot read the volume number and the smaller text. It was politically:"Republican".

Details: The Wednesday-paper had 4 pages, 23x32, sold first for \$1.00, in 1886 for \$1.50. It circulated in 1885: 500 copies.

Sources: Belisle 32, 131 and, after 434, a reproduction of Je 30 1886; Tétrault 28; Houle 109; Rowell (1885,86); Ayer (1886).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS. Acc. to Houle: RWoU: Je 30 1886.

LE PROGRÈS (S 1890-end of 1892)  
(during 1892 an edition of LE NATIONAL, Lowell)

This was a Franco-American, "Catholic:lc" (then in 1892:"3"), weekly French newspaper, founded in S 1890 in Spencer. Belisle says C. -O. Caron was its manager, no other name given. B. Lenthier purchased it in 1892 to add it to his chain of papers promoting a Democratic president; then the paper was printed in Lowell with LE NATIONAL; it died after N 1892.

Details: None.

Sources: Belisle 34, 131; Tétrault 32; Th. Martin:letter; Houle 113; Middleton (1893).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

#### SPRINGFIELD

It belonged to the diocese of Boston until it was made a diocese itself in 1870. Springfield existed in 1830 with 3 Catholic families. The town flourished when the Western Railroad was built and had a church in 1845. Canadians, Poles, Syrians and Italians arrived. In 1870, St. Michael's became the cathedral, another English church was founded in 1875, a year before the already existing French congregation had gotten a church. No church was added until 1899. In 1904 the population of 73,540 was served by 12 secular papers. We found 2 English papers and one edition for 1880-4; 1889-1927, also a society-paper of Holyoke, and 4 French editions of papers of other places, covering the time: 1875-92.

The diocese of Springfield had grown from 1870, with 100,000 Catholics, 38 parishes and 43 priests to 250,000 Catholics, 147 churches and 235 priests in 1900, including cities with Catholic newspapers: Adams, Fitchburg, Holyoke, Northampton, Southbridge, Spencer and Worcester.

L'AMI DU PEUPLE (J1 1878-?1881)  
an edition of LE TRAVAILLEUR, Worcester, q.v.

Like the main-paper it was a Franco-American, "Catholic:lc" weekly French newspaper, created as an edition for Springfield in J1 1878, lasted "three years", maybe ?1881. Ferdinand Gagnon was its founder. It was printed in Worcester (see there more details). It had besides a manager and editor of its own: Doctor Henri-P. Grise; H.-P. Grise Co. signed as publisher (listed so by Rowell in 1878-79), which shows that it was to a certain degree independent. It was the first French paper in Springfield.



Details: published Thursdays, 4 pages. 27x41. \$2.20 in 1878-79.

Sources: Belisle 30-31; Tétrault 22; Houle 100, 103; Rowell (1878-80).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

L'AVENIR DE SPRINGFIELD (betw 1880-1891),  
an edition of LE COURRIER DE WORCESTER

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:lc", weekly French newspaper, established for the time between 1880 and 1891, even 1892. It was one of seven editions of LE COURRIER, q.v. No names of local editor known, no special details and sources.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

THE CATHOLIC HERALD (or HERALD) (1881-84)

This "Catholic:lc" weekly newspaper, called THE CATHOLIC HERALD in the history, TWENTY YEARS IN THE SPRINGFIELD DIOCESE, but in the two newspaper directories only that the HERALD was founded somewhat prior to Ap 9 because on that date in 1881 THE WESTERN HOME JOURNAL announced it as a new Catholic paper which "has been commenced". It lived from 1881-84 and had a successor only in 1889, the Catholic paper, SPRINGFIELD TRIBUNE^ which even then was "the only Catholic paper in Western Massachusetts". The HERALD, at least in 1883, was published and edited by John C. O'Hara, followed by P.J.Ryan in 1884...It had died because of lack of patronage, as noted in the history of the diocese.

Details: The Saturday-paper of 4 pages, 23x34, was priced at \$1.50; Alden listed for it only 200 copies circulation in 1883, while Rowell gave for the same year: 1,000+ and for 1884: 2,000+.

Sources: Alden (1882,83); Rowell (1883,84); TWENTY YEARS IN SPRINGFIELD DIOCESE...,1889-1909 and TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SPRINGFIELD TRIBUNE^ p.8. THE WESTERN HOME JOURNAL (Detroit), Ap 9 1881, p.4.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

THE CATHOLIC JOURNAL, Springfield, 1880-2  
(Diocesan paper of Springfield SEE Holyoke)

The paper gives a riddle: if it was a diocesan paper, why was it published in Holyoke? - If that was necessary in 1880-2, why was

the CATHOLIC HERALD in Springfield founded in 1881? to compete? if so, it would seem with success (q.v.).

L'ETOILE (between 1886 and 1892)

?an edition of L'ETOILE, Lowell, q.v.

Middleton listed it in 1893 without date; none of our French sources mentioned it. We only can suppose that it was an edition of L'ETOILE in Lowell which existed since 1886 but started not later than 1892, when Middleton did his search of Catholic papers. If so, then it was a Franco-American, "Catholic:lc", probably weekly newspaper; written in French.

No details, no sources besides Middleton (1893).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

LE JEAN-BAPTISTE, Springfield (1875-?) SEE Northampton, Mass.

MESSENGER (CATH. MESSENGER), Springfield (1887-?) SEE Worcester

THE SPRINGFIELD C. T. A. UNION HERALD(1892-96) SEE Holyoke

THE SPRINGFIELD TRIBUNE (1889-1927)

It was a "Catholic:lc" (all sources have it so), weekly newspaper, intended for "western Massachusetts", identical with the diocese of Springfield; it began publication in 1889 and was listed in Ayer for the last time in 1927. Its founder, editor and publisher was D.H.Mullaley to 1891; in 1892 Thomas F. English was given as editor and Charles A. Donahue as publisher; in 1895 English was also co-publisher. After 1918 we found in Ayer the name of James D. Lynch as editor, Henry J. Bagg as publisher; the office since 1913 at 216 Worthing St., to the paper's end. The TRIBUNE was not the first Catholic paper in the city, its predecessor was THE CATHOLIC HERALD from 1881-84; none until 1889. In the 20th anniversary number of the Springfield Tribune is said; that in the time of the HERALD the secular dailies, too, carried Catholic news but they ceased with the death of the HERALD; that Mullaley was "well versed in newspaper work with the DAILY NEWS of Springfield," that "THE DEMOCRAT of Holyoke undertook the printing", that "in that moment also the secular papers appeared Catholic", that "priests and laymen gave much

encouragement to Mullaley's paper, so necessary with such an increase of the Catholic population in Western Massachusetts".

Details: The Saturday "home-paper for all Catholics" with 8, in 1895 even 8-16 pages, of 15x20, in 1899: 16x22, always \$1.50, circulating in 1892: 500; 1895, 750; for this year Batten had listed already 2,800, followed then in 1897: 3,486; 1898, 2,500; 1906, 5,200, no further figures. It reached 38 vols.

Sources: Middleton (1893); CATH. YEARBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND(1896-1904); Hoffmann (1896-1913); Rowell (1890-1908); Ayer (1890-1927); Dauchy (1890-99); Remington (1900-1); Eureka (1893); Batten (1892,95,96); TWENTY YEARS IN SPRINGFIELD DIOCESE AND TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SPRINGFIELD TRIBUNE (1889-1909) p.8: its story.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

#### TAUNTON

Belonged at first to Boston, then 1872 ff. to Providence, R.I. until it was added to Fall River, becoming a diocese in 1904. In 1831 the few Catholic families were visited by Fr. Fitton, they got a church in 1833; in 1896 had three; no French one. 30,967 inhabitants in 1904 had 5 secular papers. We found only one French edition of another city's paper made for Taunton (1882-99).

LE JOURNAL DE TAUNTON (Ap 8 1882-S 1 1899?)  
an edition of LE COURRIER DE WORCESTER, q.v.

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:lc", weekly French newspaper, started on Ap 8 1822 (to be concluded from the reproduction of a title page in Belisle's book); it existed (see holdings) on S 1 1899 with v.9, no 2, perhaps longer. It was founded by the Bélanger Bros; see with LE COURRIER. LE JOURNAL was one of the COURRIER's seven editions.

Details: published Saturdays, nothing else known.

Sources: Belisle, 138 and after p. 434: reproduction of title page of Je 10 1882; Houle 104. Letter of Essex Institute, Salem.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS. MSaE owning Ag 25 1899:v.8 no 53 and S 1 1899:v.9 no 2.

#### WEST NEWBURY

THE ORPHAN'S FRIEND, West Newbury(since 1950) SEE Boston

## WORCESTER

It belonged at first to Boston, then to the diocese of Springfield: 1870 ff. (became in 1950 itself a diocese), had already in 1775 Catholic Acadians stopping there. Fr. Fitton visited in 1834 especially the railroadworkers; Worcester was a village of 7,000 in 1837, with 4 Catholic families. The year before Fr. Fitton had founded there a school for boys, which became in 1840 St. James Seminary and in 1843 Holy Cross College. In 1845 a church was built for 700 English and 600 French speaking people, Fr. Fitton their pastor; the French acquired their own church in 1846. In John J. Riordan's book: CATHOLICITY AND ITS GROWTH IN WORCESTER (Boston, 1908), we found that the "old families" welcomed the first Irish Catholics, gave even the ground to their first church; a governor of that time defended the Catholics as good citizens which few others dared. Around 1900 "a rather large number of Irish were educated Catholics with good schooling, lawyers, doctors, professors" thanks to the schools and the college in Worcester. Many Canadians had come to the city; they, as well as the Italians and Lithuanians, had a church by themselves besides 5 English churches in 1900. The city had grown in 1904 to 128,135 habitants with 20 secular papers. We found 3 papers in English for the years 1876, 1887-1951 and 4 publications of magazine type in the nineties; there was a French paper of 1869, the first in Massachusetts; 6 others, plus one edition of another paper, covering the time of 1869-1931.

ANNALS OF ST ANTHONY'S SHRINE (Je 1899-1964+)

It was and is a "Catholic:lb", annual devotional title, established at the Convent of Our Lady of Mercy, 46 High St., Worcester, published for the "Association of St. Anthony of Padua"; acc. to the picture in our (DCU) copy the "Shrine" is a room sized chapel, at least it was so in 1899. Its purpose was to spread that devotion and to get means for the maintenance of orphans and destitute children; its contents is mainly for the members but also for instruction and edification of Catholics in general by stories, verse, sermons, etc.

Details: the copy we have, v.1 no 1, has 46 pages + 16 pages of advertisements, size: 6x9, in a cover, at 5 cents, with some illustrations. Six yearly issues always make one volume. In 1922 there existed 4 vols.

Sources: ULS; Letter from the N.H.State Library which checked for us their holdings and gave us one copy as a gift; Lucey II, 108; V,12; VI,57.

Locations: ULS: Nh: 1-4(1899-1922); v.5(1923-28); MWA: 1899-1904, 1914+; DCU:v.1 no 1 (Je 1899). The Convent of Sisters of Mercy, Worcester, Mass: complete set.

LE BIEN PUBLIC (Ja 10 1879-Mr 1881)

This was a Franco-American, "Catholic:3", tri-weekly French newspaper,

started on Ja 10 (acc. to Tétrault; AN has Ja 21) 1879 and lasted until Mr 1881. Tétrault gives us the background for its foundation:

Charles Gigault, a pharmacist, had to introduce a speaker at a conference, became embarrassed and could not speak clearly. Ferdinand Gagnon made fun of him in his TRAVAILLEUR.. Gigault tried to revenge himself. He founded this newspaper to compete with Gagnon's paper and even tried to compete with another paper.

When Charles Gigault had founded LE BIEN PUBLIC, he was also owner, publisher and editor. Tétrault knew him as "an excellent young man", but his paper did not prosper. He tried to help it by buying in 1881 LE PROTECTEUR CANADIEN of Fall River but soon he was obliged to give up both papers; he fell ill and died in 1883. In 1880 Victor Bélanger worked for him as printer (see for him with LE COURRIER DE WORCESTER 1880).

Details: Published Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays as a tri-weekly of 4 pages 19x25 for \$1.50 in 1880.

Sources: Belisle 30; Tétrault 22; Houle 100; Ayer (1880); Rowell (1880); AN.

Locations: AN: MWA:1879-Ap 1880; NeD: F 8 1879.

CATHOLIC MESSENGER SEE MESSENGER, Worcester

THE CATHOLIC SCHOOL AND HOME MAGAZINE (Mr 1892-F 1897)  
it follows the MONTHLY CALENDAR, Worcester, 1891-2

It was a "Catholic:lc" monthly educational magazine, existing with five vols. from Mr 1892-F 1897, when its founder, publisher and editor, Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, pastor of the Sacred Heart Church,\* was called as

\*Thomas J. Conaty, born in Ireland, came to the U.S. in 1850, was educated in the Petit Séminaire, Montreal, Collège of Holy Cross, Grand Séminaire, Montreal, ordained in 1872, assigned for the diocese of Springfield to St. John's, Worcester, then became pastor of the new church: Sacred Heart. Teaching in the parochial school awakened him interest in education, he served in the School Board and was elected to that of the Free Library during 12 years. Already in 1877 he founded the Springfield Temperance Union, was president for the national C.T.A.U. of America from 1887-89. Further he was very interested in the Irish League of Massachusetts. He began in 1892 to support the movement of the Catholic summer school (see publications: CATH. READING CIRCLE REV. Youngstown, Ohio, and MOSHER'S MAGAZINE, and CHAMPLAIN EDUCATOR, both in New York) He himself organized four summer

courses (1898) and wrote about it in AM. ECCLES. REVIEW: 15 (1896) 61-87. In D 1896 he was officially appointed Rector of the Catholic University, and later became Bishop of Los Angeles.

Rector to Catholic University in Washington, D.C. In his parish paper MONTHLY CALENDAR (q.v.) he already had announced that he would change it into a magazine on a subscription basis out of his educational interests "to bring parents and children closer to teachers and school". Volume 1, no 1 (as all the following ones) has on the cover the contents, inside the first and last pages with advertisements, a one-page picture, and 26 pages of text: A monthly liturgical calendar, its feasts and greater saints explained, short sketches of the life and work of great men, Bible stories, New Books, current good magazines, total abstinence, Sunday School, a "Library Table" (all that mostly by Fr. Conaty); Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy wrote historical sketches, Major John Byrne gave "Talks to Young Men", W.D.Kelly, poems, Rev. Bernard S. Conaty, e.g. Columbus in his writings, the Church Fathers, etc. Comments on the magazine said: "a model family paper, instructive and interesting" (ABBEY STUDENT), "this unique monthly; every teacher should see it" (CARMELITE REVIEW).

Details: 26 pages for text, in a cover, 8 pages for ads of 6x9 1/4 inches, 50 cents, in 1897: \$1.00; the circulation came to 4,311 in 1895, and was 3,000 in 1897.

Sources: Middleton (1893); ULS; CATH. YEARBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND (1896); Hoffmann (1893-97); Lucey II, 100; n.31; III, 147; V, 12, n.29; Bro. Martin, 100; Dauchy (1893-9); Remington (1898); Ayer (1894-97); Rowell (1893-97); Pettengill (1895); ABBEY STUDENT, Atchison, Kas.: 2 no. 1 (O 1892) or :2 no. 4 (1893). MO. BULLETIN OF CURRENT LITERATURE (St. Paul): 1 (D 1892) p. 106. THE CARMELITE REVIEW (Chic): 3 (1895), 101; AVE MARIA, Notre Dame, Ind. (Ja 25 1897).

Locations: ULS: DCU:v.1 nos 1,3,4,5,8,10,11 (Mr-D 1892, Ja 93); v.2 nos 3,5,6 (My, Jl, Ag 1893); v.3 nos 5,11 (Jl, D 1894; v.5 no 11 (Ja 1897); - DE; - DLC:v.2-5 complete (Mr 1893-F 1897); -MH[2,4] 5; MWA:1-4; --- PPCh:1-5 (1892-7).

#### CATHOLIC TRUTH (Ap-Jl 1896)

This was a "Catholic:lc", quarterly religious magazine, started in Ap 1896 by the Catholic Truth Society; no editor's name given; its office at 23 Chatham St. We saw in the ROSARY (Je 1896) the following:

"The first number of a new quarterly...; its purpose: to present to Catholics and truth-seeking non-Catholics a compilation of short, well-written papers on leading questions of doctrine, discipline and devotion...including selected contributions from Archbishop Ireland, Archbishop Kain, Fr. Butler of Lewiston, Me. etc. It is issued at 23 Chatham St., Worcester, Mass."

Lucey, living in Worcester, could not find any trace there but had seen the ROSARY - also an announcement. Another in THE CARMELITE REVIEW said of this first issue that it was the official organ of the Truth Society and described it, besides its purpose, as "small", of 24 pages of reading matter for spreading the truth. Writing to the MWA, we had the answer, they own v.1, nos. 1 and 2.

Details: "small", 24 pages, \$1.00.

Sources: ULS discards in DHC with exact date; Lucey IV, 212-13; V, 14, note 11; ROSARY (Je 1896) p. 667; THE CARMELITE REVIEW (Chic.) IV (1896) p. 170; Letter from MWA.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS. MWA: v.1 nos 1+2 (Ap + J1 1896).

Worcester (F 6 1880-1892)  
Lowell (1892-end of 1892)

LE COURRIER DE WORCESTER (F 6 1880-Ja 10 1891)

interrupted: Ja 11-23 1891

LE COURRIER DU NOUVEAU MONDE (Ja 30 1891-early 1892)

moved to Lowell as an edition of LE NATIONAL to the end of 1892.

The following seven editions existed - if not differently marked - between 1880 and 1892 some years:

LE COURRIER DE WOONSOCKET, R.I. (S 1880-92)

LE JOURNAL DE TAUNTON (Ap 1882- S 1 1899?)

LE COURRIER DE FALL RIVER

LE PEUPLE, Central Falls, R.I. (1880-1891)

LE PEUPLE, Haverhill

L'AVENIR DE SPRINGFIELD

L'AVENIR DE FITCHBURG (? - 1892)

See them listed in their cities.

The paper under all its titles was a Franco-American, "Catholic:lc" (see the Catholic sources below) except "3" in 1892, French newspaper; the frequency of the main paper was semi-weekly (1880), weekly (1880), semi-weekly (1885); tri-weekly (1886-92), but weekly when it was an edition of LE NATIONAL. LE COURRIER DE WORCESTER was established on F 6 1880 and lasted to the beginning of 1892. Its first edition was started 7 months after its own start, S 1880. It was once interrupted for two weeks (Ja 11-23 1891, before it changed its title to LE COURRIER DU NOUVEAU MONDE on Ja 30 1891. This paper was moved to Lowell when it became one of the 17 editions of B. Lenthier's LE NATIONAL to the end of 1892. The two titles are sometimes mixed up in the sources, even with AN, missing the last year. Thanks to the reproduction in Belisle's book of the first issue and to a letter from MWA, checking for us their original copies, we are sure that the first copy was

published on F 6, the second on F 20 in 1880, so far bi-weekly. But then (acc. to Rowell: published Fridays) it was a weekly. MWA knew of 6 editions; they are not complete in Belisle, 138, nor in Houle. From the seven, given above, we will treat only briefly the ones which belong to other states:

LE COURRIER DE WOONSOCKET, R.I. (S 1880-92), "Catholic:3" weekly, and semi-weekly from Ja 9-16 in 1885, when probably the title was changed to LE COURRIER DU RHODE ISLAND; no local editor's name known; published Thursdays with 4 pages, 25x38, priced \$1.50. Sources: Belisle 30, reproduction of title page (Mr 15 1883) after p. 434; Tétrault 27; Th. Martin:letter; MWA.

Locations: AN MWA:v.1 no 9 (O 7 1880). - RWoU:Mr 15 1883.

LE PEUPLE, Central Falls, R.I., must have existed between 1880 and 1891 for a time, was weekly, no local editor known, Ayer listed it only in 1883; nothing else known.

LE COURRIER DE WORCESTER'S founders, publishers, partly also editors, were two brothers: Victor and Louis -A. Bélanger\* (Belisle, 226).

\*Victor Bélanger was a learned typesetter who had worked in Sherbrooke, Canada, with the PIONEER which belonged to a third brother of his. Victor was a printer for the BIEN PUBLIC at Worcester in 1879/80, was with L'AMI DU PEUPLE, Manchester, N.H. in 1881; he was strongly Republican, became then the editor of LE COURRIER. He and Louis -A. Bélanger were connected as Bélanger Bros. with another Franco-American newspaper, LA RÉPUBLIQUE, Lewiston, Mr in 1887. - We do not know if Clovis Bélanger working with L'ETOILE of Lowell was another brother.

We were not able to find more editors, except one as assistant: François Odier, a Frenchman. Mostly Bélanger et Cie. is given as publishers and editors, until in 1892 Benjamine Lenthier took over, who made the originally "Republican", 1887 ff.: "Independent" paper" "Democratic".

Details: In 1880, the Friday-paper had 4 pages, 22x32, price: \$1.00. When it was in 1886 a tri-weekly it changed between 8 pages of 13x20 to 4 pages of 26x40; it was then priced at \$2.00,3.00, or 2.50 (1887); in 1892 as weekly (Friday) again 4 pages of 20-26, \$1.50. We only know its circulation of 1881: 1,000, of 1882-84:3,000, and as edition in 1892:3,800.

Sources: Belisle 30, 138,226, and after 343: reproduction of title page v.1, no 1, F 6 1880; Tétrault 23; Houle 101; Ayer (1880-92); Rowell (1880-92); letter from MWA; Hoffmann (1892-95); Middleton (1893).



Locations: AN: MWA:v.1 no 2-v. 10 no 609 (F 20 1880-0 24 1891; MiU-C: Ja 3-10 1891; NcD:My 19 1885; RWoU v. 1, no 1 (F 6 1880).

LE COURRIER DU NOUVEAU MONDE SEE LE COURRIER DE WORCESTER

Worcester (N 3 1869-0 18 1870)  
Montréal, Canada (N 7 1870-Fall 1874 or 75)

L'ÉTENDARD NATIONAL (THE NATIONAL BANNER) (N 3 1869-0 18 1870)  
became an edition of L'OPINION PUBLIQUE, Montréal (1870-74 or 75)  
publishing L'ÉTENDARD NATIONAL for the U.S.

This Franco-American, "Catholic:lc", weekly and semi-weekly French news-paper was established on N 3 (the feast of St. John the Baptist) 1869 and lasted as an independent publication to 0 18 1870 (acc. to MWA); since My 5 it had been a semi-weekly. It was published as a special edition for the States by L'OPINION PUBLIQUE in Montréal, Canada from N 7 1870-Fall 1874 (says Belisle, 32, but on 136: to 1875). Its founder was Ferdinand Gagnon\*.

\*Ferdinand Gagnon was born in 1849, educated in a Canadian Seminary, came with many Canadian emigrants in 1868 to the States, to New Hampshire. He saw the needs of his compatriots in behalf of their religion, patriotism and politics. Therefore he founded for them a paper in Manchester, together with Dr. A. -L. Tremblay: LA VOIX DU PEUPLE on F 25 1869, based on the Motto: "Wait and hope". He gave the paper up after 6 months because he went to Worcester to marry there Malvina Lalime (her brother Charles became after Gagnon's death his successor). Meanwhile he had experienced that most of the Canadians wanted to remain in the States. He devoted himself completely to their interests and started the second paper L'ÉTENDARD NATIONAL in Worcester (1869-70). In that time existed in New England only one important Canadian paper: LE PROTECTEUR CANADIEN in St. Alban, Vt. On Mr 18 1873 he founded with Frédéric Houde LE FOYER CANADIEN in Worcester, which Houde took after 18 months as owner to St. Alban. Therefore Gagnon started on 0 16 1874 in Worcester LE TRAVAILLEUR and its different editions (q.v.) which he directed until he died in 1886. Biographers are right when they call him the "creator of Canadian journalism in the U.S." He achieved much in a short time ("In Memoriam" in LE TRAVAILLEUR on Ap 16 1886, written by G. de Tonnancour; Belisle, 71-80; also a book :FERDINAND GAGNON(no author), a biography, published in Manchester, N.H., 1940, give more details). He himself, sick, on Mr 12 has addressed his readers in the paper the last time: "Nos Adieux" asking pardon those he offended and thanking all of the readers.

He established a company of shareholders, with Antoine Moussette (who already in 1868 begun LE PROTECTEUR CANADIEN in St. Alban or Burlington, Vt. then L'AVENIR NATIONAL (1871) there and in Troy, N.Y.). Pierre -U. Vaillant was a contributor to the paper. In and around Worcester lived about 2,000 Canadians, waiting for a French paper. It was, with the help of the company, started, published and edited by Gagnon, aware that it was a great task to know the needs and to establish basic good principles. His articles were read eagerly. Nevertheless he felt obliged to pass the ownership over to L'OPINION PUBLIQUE in Montréal, but with the understanding that his L'ÉTENDARD was continued as a special edition for the U.S. The owner, Georges E. Desbarats, created for it a combined editorship: of his editor, J.A. Mousseau together with F. Gagnon. Of his articles one was especially famous, on J1 25 1872, developing his naturalization program which was read all over New England. Typographically the edition was of the best quality, well illustrated, more of a literary type. But in 1873 he felt the need of a paper of his own, left the Montreal edition and found LE FOYER CANADIEN.

Details: We found none prior to 1870, then only "large size", "beautifully illustrated", and "a big circulation".

L'ÉTENDARD NATIONAL, Worcester, was on N 13 1869 THE FIRST FRANCO-AMERICAN WEEKLY NEWSPAPER in Massachusetts.

Sources: Belisle 28, 69, 71 ff., 135/36, after 434, title page of v. 3, no 1 (Ja 4 1872) reproduced; Tétrault 17, 69; Therriault 86; Houle 93; Dr. Martin: letter; book: F. GAGNON, 17-19.

Locations: AN: MWA: 1869-0 18 1870; MiU-D: D 30 1869; Ja 13 1870; RWoU: vols. 3,4,5 (1872-74).

Worcester (1873-74)  
St. Albans, Vt. (1874-75)

LE FOYER CANADIEN (THE CANADIAN HOME) (Mr 18 1873-S 29 1874; O 1874-Je 1875). its edition: LE COURRIER DU RHODE ISLAND, Woonsocket, R.I. (Ag 18 1873-1875).

This Franco-American, "Catholic:lc", weekly French newspaper, was established on Mr 18 1873 in Worcester, moved in O 1874 to St. Albans, Vt., and was published there until Je 1875 when it ended, being merged into LE NOUVEAU MONDE, Montréal, Canada. It was founded by Ferdinand Gagnon (see biog. with L'Etendard, Worcester), together with Frédéric Houde\*, both

\*F. Houde, coming from a Canadian seminary to the States for 5 years (1869-75) took an active part in the problem of repatriation of the Canadians in New England with very vigorous, sincere, but also polemic articles in his papers: LE PROTECTEUR CANADIEN, St. Albans, Vt. (1860-71), its successor L'AVENIR NATIONAL, there (1871-73), then was the co-founder of LE FOYER CANADIEN in Worcester, which

he took to St. Albans in 1874, keeping also its edition for Woonsocket, (see above), to 1875, and went to Montréal with it as editor, then as owner, when it was called LE NOUVEAU MONDE.

proprietors, publishers and editors. An edition was established for Woonsocket, R.I., LE COURRIER DU RHODE ISLAND (Ag 1873-1875). Gagnon, a strong Catholic, an orator full of pep and humor, a powerful writer, with a good heart, worked to create a press at all Canadian centers in the States, and, at least, national societies for his compatriots. Because he wanted to begin his main work, LE TRAVAILLEUR in Worcester, he sold his part to Houde who transferred it to St. Albans. We know that in 1875 both took part in the first convention of Canadian-French journalists in Worcester.

Details: The weekly was published Tuesdays, was "Republican", a "Journal de famille", of 8 pages, first a "little, pretty quarto-paper," (Steiger wrote in 1873) in 1874 "double size", maybe 13x20. Later in St. Albans the paper consisted of 4 pages, 22x32; Its price was before and then \$2.00; In 1875 Rowell listed 1,200 copies circulating, in 1876: 3,250 (by Cook).

Sources: Belisle 17,28,88,194,434: reproduction of c. 1 no 1 (Mr 18 1873); Tétrault 18; Therriault 86, 141; Houle 96; Dr. Martin: letter; Steiger (1873); for St. Albans: Benoît 141; Rowell (1875-76); Cook (1876).

Locations: AN: MWA:Mr 18 1873; S 29 1874. Acc. to Th. Martin: and to Houle: RWoU: Mr 18 1873-S 22 1874, except S 14 and 19 1874.

#### THE HOLY CROSS PURPLE (Je 1894-1964+)

This is a "Catholic:c" monthly (during school-year) school paper, of a literary type, started in Je 1894 and is still alive in 1964+. It is published and edited by the students of Holy Cross College\*, occasionally

\*The Holy Cross College continued the first boys academy founded by Father James Fitton in 1836. It was given to Bishop Fenwick who made out of it St. James Seminary and this college, taken over by Jesuit Fathers, opened in 1843/4.

with the help of teachers and alumni. Rev. William Lucey, faculty member and librarian of that college, gave us some more information: it was started two years earlier as a classroom experiment in journalism, called THE CLASS JOURNAL, received then (1894) college approbation as a literary monthly, covering also student activities and alumni news. Besides it other campus papers existed: the CRUSADER in 1925, TOMAHAWK, also in 1925, HOLY CROSS ALUMNIUS (Ap 1927), in 1952 a quarterly. From the PURPLE three anthologies of poems have been published. The sixtieth anniversary of the PURPLE was celebrated in Ja 1954 with

a special edition of reprints of a selection of earlier articles, editorials etc. We found some appraisals. "a very creditable production"; "interesting sketches" (AVE MARIA, 1896); "beautifully illustrated" (AM. ECCLES. REVIEW, 1897); "up to its aim to cultivate a high literary spirit of broadened minds" (CARMELITE REVIEW, 1898); "above average" (HOLY GHOST BULL., 1898), and by Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, who was himself an alumnus, in his CATH. SCHOOL AND HOME MAGAZINE, J1 1896, "in front rank of college journalism".

Details: between 8 and 20 pages, 9x12, \$1.00, illustrated. It circulated in 1899: 1,500; in 1942, the same; in ff. years: 1,800 copies.

Sources: CATH. YEARBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND (1896-1904); Hoffmann (1896-1913); Mt. St. Agnes Coll. (Balt.) exchange in 1895; Lucey III 145, n.24 and 148 and 155; VI, 59 and letter; Dauchy (1899); Rowell (1896-99); Ayer (1896-1963+); CATH.SCH. AND HOME MAG., Worcester(J1 1896); AM. ECCLES. REVIEW: 15 (1897), 227; THE CARMELITE REVIEW:6 (1898) 148; AVE MARIA, Notre Dame, Ind. (J1 18 1896); ROSARY (Je 1897) 676; HOLY GHOST BULLETIN (pittsb.) 1898; ST. JOHN'S RECORDS, Collegeville, Minn. (1894).

Locations: Not in ULS. MWH: 1894+. MWA: 1894+.

LE JEAN-BAPTISTE, Worcester (1883-91)  
(as edition of LE TRAVAILLEUR, there)  
SEE Northampton

Worcester (Ja 1887-1951)  
"dated for" Springfield (1887-?)

MESSENGER (Ja 1887-)  
MESSENGER AND SATURDAY OBSERVER (My 7 1898-)  
MESSENGER AND OBSERVER (? Ja 1 1904-)  
MESSENGER (? - 1906 - )  
CATHOLIC MESSENGER (1907-1951)

This Irish, "Catholic:lc", weekly newspaper was established in Ja 1887 and lasted, after some title changes, to 1951. It was intended not only for Worcester but for the diocese of Springfield, also "dated for" this city; a special edition for Springfield was even listed in Ayer, 1895. The MESSENGER merged with the SUNDAY OBSERVER (a secular paper of Worcester, AN lists it from Ja 30 1897-Apr 30 1898) and added this title to its own from My 7 1898-N 25 1902 - ?1902/3? -; it was shortened to MESSENGER AND OBSERVER during that time, at least in Ja 1904-? and had dropped the second part at least on F 1 1907, to become THE CATHOLIC MESSENGER in 1907; so to the paper's end. No trace remained of the absorbing of the (Catholic) WORCESTER RECORDER (q.v.) which had existed

from Ap 1 1898-S 9 1899 (AN) and probably longer, to S 1901; this date of merging given by the MESSENGER itself in the issue of Jl 13 1906.

The first publisher (Ayer, 1888) was Jas. J. Doyle; no editor; Rowell, 1890, gave Denholm and McKay as editors and publishers. We suppose Denholm was the first editor and McKay a co-publisher because Doyle is given by other sources to, at least, 1900 as publisher; since 1892 with another editor, Joshua O'Leary, who also was co-publisher. From 1895-1900 Doyle had both positions; if longer, we do not know, certainly from 1901 ff. the Messenger Pub. Co., or Messenger Printing and Publishing Co. act as publishers, replaced only in 1943 by a C. J. Craham; in 1950-51 J.E.Sullivan is editor and publisher. Addresses of the office we found for 1906 at 36-8 Bartlett St., and in 1943 at 70 Piedmont St. The paper called itself "a general Catholic paper, emphasizing Irish news", and being the "only Catholic paper in Central Massachusetts", which CPD 1943 still listed for the diocese of Springfield. In 1950 Worcester, separated from Springfield, became a diocese and in 1951 a diocesan paper, CATHOLIC FREE PRESS, began which meant the end of the CATHOLIC MESSENGER.

Details: always 8 pages, except 12 in 1895; 15x22 to 1905, then to the end, 17x22. Circulation grew from 3,150 to 6,100 from 1890-1906, in 1923, 12,850; 1942, 25,000; at its end in 1950, 17,000 copies, when the paper had reached v.65.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Hoffmann (1891-1913); CPD Meier (1923-32); CPD Wagner (1943); AN; MESSENGER Jl 13 1906; Ayer (1888-1950); Rowell (1888-1908); Dauchy (1890-99); Remington (1892-1901); Eureka (1893); Batten (1892,95,97); CATH. YEARBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND;(1896-1904); Lucey V,11, note 5. Springfield has some extra sources: CATH.YEARBOOK... (1896-1904). Hoffmann (1891-1900); Middleton (1893).

Locations: AN: MWA: 1887-94; S 14 1896; Mr 26 1898+; NcD: D 1 1888; F 20 1892; My 28 1898-S 1899; Ag 31 1906; PPChI [1887-94]. DCU: v. 20 no 28 (Jl 13 1906).

### MONTHLY CALENDAR (1891-F 1892)

This "Catholic:lc", monthly parish paper was published from Mr 1891-F 1892 (see locations), published for the Sacred Heart Parish by its pastor as editor, Rev. Thomas J. Conaty. The CALENDAR, according to its purpose, carried items of parish affairs, church feasts, Sunday School, etc. but soon developed to bringing also other interesting educational features as Fr. Conaty told his readers in the first issue. In the Christmas number, 1891, (which we saw at PPChI) he announced that he has the intention "to turn into a more ambitious way, broadening the scope...and entering upon a field of magazine work, under the title of THE CATHOLIC SCHOOL AND HOME MAGAZINE (q.v.) (there more about Fr. Conaty, later Rector of Cath. Univ. Wash. D. C.) in magazine size as a subscription publication. Of the

MONTHLY CALENDAR the AVE MARIA praised the good article about "Anniversaries" which parents should celebrate as family feasts. Fr. Conaty had 2000 copies printed which he freely distributed at the Church: he was generously patronized by business men with advertisements.

Details: 18 and more pages, 5 1/4 x 6 1/2.

Sources: PPCHI; Lucey:letter; AVE MARIA, Notre Dame, Ind. (Ag 15 1891).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS. MWH: Mr 1891-F 1892. PPCHI:v.1, no 1,4 (Mr, Jr 1891) and Christmas number 1891.

### L'OPINION PUBLIQUE (Ja 27 1893 - Je 30 1931)

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:lc" (see Catholic sources), semi-weekly (1893-), daily, except Su. (Ap 27 1898-), French newspaper. When it started, Worcester was without a French paper; LE COURRIER DE WORCESTER, LE REPUBLICAIN, and LE TRAVAILLEUR had stopped at the end of 1892. With that need Les Frères Belisle\* gave the necessary capital

\*Les Frères: Alexandre, Félix -A., Eugène -L., Georges -E., Charles -Edmond and Hector -L. Belisle formed Belisle et Cie, are shareholders but changed in their participation and co-operation with the paper. Alexandre is the writer of the so often quoted book: HISTOIRE DE LA PRESSE FRANCO-AMERICAINE, Worcester:L'Opinion Publique, 1911. He also was manager of LE TRAVAILLEUR(1874-91); Félix -A. Belisle was manager of LE PROGRÈS, Holyoke, about 1882-84.

for the foundation of the new paper, being owners and publishers. The first issue appeared on Ja 27 1893. Alexandre Belisle was the manager for eight years, to 1901; Pierre -U. Vaillant\*, just free, took over

\*Born in 1830 in Canada, he began in the States as professor of the French language and contributor to French papers, LE PROTECTEUR CANADIEN, St. Albans, Vt., L'ÉTENDARD NATIONAL, Worcester, L'ECHO DU CANADA, Fall River, assisting in its foundation. He founded near Fall River a French colony, called Vaillanthourg, went to Holyoke, being editor of the local paper LE PROGRÈS (1881-84), worked with LA PATRIE NOUVELLE, Cohoe, N.Y. at the same time, and was also co-owner and editor of LE CASTOR, Fall River, prior to 1885; he founded LE CITOYEN (1886-88) for the fillage of Flint belonging to Fall River, founded LE REPUBLICAIN in Worcester in 1892, kept it for seven months, and became editor of L'OPINION PUBLIQUE there, in 1893, probably to 1899.

the editorship. The paper continued first the tradition of Ferdinand Gagnon's TRAVAILLEUR. Its office was first at 311 Main St., or soon after, Ap 1893, 112 Front St., not known after 1908; in 1924, at 17 Federal St.,

in 1929 at 63 Myrtle St. As a daily, since Ap 27 1898, the journal became an important organ in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire. Politically the paper was mostly Republican; some of the Belisles were Democrats. It was difficult to get names of the staff chronologically up to 1931, the following is an attempt: Publishers always the Belisle Bros.; 1904 as Belisle Pub. Co.; 1924 ff. as Belisle Printing and Pub. Co., to 1931. Managers were first Alexandre, to 1901, then Eugène Belisle to 1931. Editors with and after Vaillant: Rémi Tremblay 1894-? (before with L'INDÉPENDANT, Fall River); Thomas Côté, Silva Clapin, J. -Arthur Faureau, Têtesphore Saint-Pierre; Bruno Wilson and Charles -R. Daoust (the two latter we know from L'ETOILE, Lowell; Daoust's biogr. sketch there lists him as "prior to 1907" with L'OPINION). Daoust is followed by J. -G. Le Boutillier, with L'OPINION from My 1 1907-11 (see his biog. note with LE NATIONAL, Lowell); Alain Chaput is supposed to have been 6 years with L'OPINION, prior to 1911; together with Le Boutillier? In 1924 it was Henri de Vitry, from 1927-31 Eugène Belisle.

Details: as semi-weekly the paper was published Tuesday and Friday. It had 4 pages, 20x26, \$2.00; as a daily even 8 pages, but only 17x23; in 1898, \$3.00; in 1927, \$6.00. It circulated in 1893, 2,180 in 1898, 3,510; in 1899, 6,256; in 1904, 4,406; in 1924, 5,726; in 1929, 6,818. It ended with v. 39 in 1921.

Sources: Belisle 139, 210, 216, after 434, reproduction of S 1 1910; Tétrault 34; Therriault 101; Rowell (1894-96); Ayer (1914-31); F.GAGNON 30; Houle 118; Baumgartner 55; Hoffmann (1896-1913); CATH. YEARBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND (1896-1904); CATH. ENCYC: "French Catholics in U.S."; CATH. BUILDERS, IV, 228.

Locations: AN: MWA: F 1893, [95], N-D 96, 97-F 1905, [1907], 08-31; MiU-C:[1901-4]. Acc. to Th. Martin and to Hould: RWoU:Ja 27 1893+ (complete).

#### LE REPUBLICAIN (Mr 19-D 24 1892)

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:3", semi-weekly (acc. to AN), French newspaper, established on Mr 19 (acc. to Tétrault) 1892 and disappeared in the same year (not after a "few", nor "6-8", nor "7" months) but after 10 months on December 24. It was founded by Pierre -U. Vaillant (biog. note see with L'OPINION PUBLIQUE, Worcester, with a Belgian named Laurie as manager. After its failure Vaillant became editor of the newly founded L'OPINION PUBLIQUE in Worcester.

Details: None.

Sources: AN; Belisle 34. 138; Tétrault 32; Th. Martin:letter; Houle 117 who also had checked Belisle's book: LIVRE D'OR, p.32.

Locations: AN: MWA: Mr-D 24 1892.

Worcester

also dated for Fitchburg (My 3 1895-D 16 1897)

LE RÉVEIL (My 3 1895-D 16 1897)

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:lc" (see Catholic sources), weekly, daily (Je - 0 1896), again weekly French newspaper, established on My 3 1895 and lasted to D 16 (so found by Houle) 1897. Its founders were Louis-Joseph Latour and J. -B. Rouillard (see his six papers with L'UNION CONTINENTALE, Boston). The latter published at the same time L'AIGLE, Salem. LE RÉVEIL was also dated for Fitchburg during the two years. René de Chalut was the paper's editor. Rouillard tried publishing it daily for 4-5 months (Je-0 1896) but needed to return to a weekly.

Details: None.

Sources: Belisle 35, 139; Tétrault 34/35; Houle 122, found in Belisle's book, LIVRE D'OR, p.164; an exact date and more data in L'OPINION PUBLIQUE, Worcester of My 7 1895, p.1, as well as in WORCESTER GUARDIAN (not Cath.) p.99 (1897); CATH. YEARBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND (1896); Hoffmann (1896-1900).

Locations: AN (there Worcester refers to Fitchburg): MWA:N 28 1895-Mr, Ap 30-Je 4, 13-23, S 22-0 10, 29 1896-Ap 8, My-D 16 1897.

Worcester (1874-91)

Lowell (1892)

LE TRAVAILLEUR (THE WORKER) (O 16 1874-S 22 1879)

LE TRAVAILLEUR ET COURRIER CANADIEN (S 29 1879-O 9 1891)

LE TRAVAILLEUR (O 16 1891-F 11 1892)

pub. as edition of LE NATIONAL, Lowell (F 17 1892-D 31 1892)

- Its editions: 1. LE COURRIER CANADIEN, Woonsocket, R.I. (1876-91)  
 2. L'AMI DU PEUPLE, Springfield (1878-81)  
 3. LE JEAN-BAPTISTE of Northampton (1883-91) in Worcester, and also in 1892 as edition of LE NATIONAL, Lowell.

LE TRAVAILLEUR was a Franco-American, "Catholic:lc" (see below the Catholic sources), but in 1892: "3"; it was a weekly, semi-weekly (?tri-weekly) French newspaper, established on O 16 1874 and after slight changes in its title finally became an edition of LE NATIONAL, Lowell during 1892; it ceased publication on D 31 1892. Ferdinand Gagnon was its creator (see biog. sketch with L'ETENDARD, Worcester).

The choice of the title is understandable if one knows that the main aim of Gagnon was to find the tone to catch his working com-patriots; often even contradictory in his advice, he wanted to help them, to guide, to organize. These were also the problems



of "The First Canadian-French Convention in Worcester" of journalists in 1875, where besides him were also Frédéric Houde, Honoré Beaugrand (with whom he almost would have had a duel about the problems), H. -R. Benoit (Fall River), J. -M. Authier (Cohoes, N.Y.), Pierre -C. Chatel (Holyoke) and others.

Gagnon was owner, publisher and editor for 12 years; he first was mainly concerned with the problem of "repatriement" (especially to the rural areas of the Province of Québec), then going on with the one of "naturalization" of the Canadians in the States, trying to organize a "New France in New England", necessary for that was the preservation of the French language and the Catholic religion. He was called a "soldier of Christ", a fighter for principles "patriotic and religious". He was a sincere, able and powerful journalist, working on the spirit and heart of the people. The paper of 1874 had the Motto: "Foi, Espérance, Charité", in 1891 changed to: "Fais ce que dois", meaning: "Do what is needed", and the subtitle "Journal Canadien-Français", as we could see in the reproduction in Belisle's book, with which he wanted to encourage his readers to activity. His topics comprised religion, literature and language, family, schools, societies, naturalization, etc.

Gagnon published in Worcester three editions: for Woonsocket, R.I. LE COURRIER CANADIEN (1876-91)\*; for Springfield (q.v.): L'AMI DU PEUPLE

\*This paper was established in Woonsocket in S 1875, near dying in 1876. Gagnon saved it in making it an edition until Lenthier bought the edition, too, changed its title to LE FOYER CANADIEN as an edition then of LE NATIONAL, Lowell, where it expired in D 1892.

(J1 1878-81), and LE JEAN-BAPTISTE\*, born in Northampton (q.v.).

\*Gagnon purchased it in 1875, but a special company was formed for it; as publisher signed: Bélanger, Belisle et Cie. It was further on listed for Northampton as well as for Worcester. With LE TRAVAILLEUR it fell a victim to Lenthier's LE NATIONAL, Lowell, in 1892, but he had it published in Pawtucket, R.I., where it also remained after 1892 on its own to O 1933.

Gagnon developed his TRAVAILLEUR: In 1876 he won Alexandre Belisle (see more with L'OPINION PUBLIQUE, Worcester) as manager; under him the paper became a semi-weekly (O 1879-F 1892), doubling the paper's circulation. In 1876 Gagnon had purchased the printing press of LE RÉVEIL (Woonsocket, R.I.), when Daigneault, one of its owners, had died. The paper's office was now at 311 Main St. AN lists the paper also as a tri-weekly but we could not find a date for it. During S 29 1879-O 9 1891 to the title LE TRAVAILLEUR was added: ET COURRIER CANADIEN, the title of its first edition; then is carried again the simple title. Gagnon had found good contributors; one of them was Abbé Martial.

Gagnon fell ill and died, "a good Christian death" only 36 years old in 1886. Shortly before he took leave from his readers, writing "Nos adieux" for his paper. His wife wanted to continue the paper but found only debts. Gagnon had sacrificed everything to his compatriots. She was obliged to sell it to her brother Charles Lalime in Ja 1887. He, a former lawyer in Canada, then living in Boston, took over also the editorship of LE TRAVAILLEUR for the next five years. As publishers signed first F. Gagnon's Heirs, then Charles Lalime et Cie. He found as editors Godfroy de Tonnancour (see biog. note with LE DEFENSEUR, Holyoke), Ambroise Choquet (biogr. sketch with LE NATIONAL, Lowell), and from 1888 or 89-1892 Emile -H. Tardivell\* was its editor-in-chief. As such he also worked for

\*Emile -Hyacinthe Tardivell from Québec (Petit Seminaire), became in the States first editor of LE COURRIER DE BOSTON (1884/85) then of LE MESSAGER DE LEWISTON, Me. (1885), then of LE TRAVAILLEUR; to 1892. He wrote in 1894/95 a GUIDE CANADIEN-FRANÇAIS DE MANCHESTER, N.H. (acc. to Houle), edited around 1899 two papers in Canada, then settled in New England to practice law.

LE JEAN-BAPTISTE, There was a new office in 1890 at 194 Front St. Charles -R. Daoust (see with L'ETOILE, Lowell) joined Tardivell as co-editor at least in Ap. 1891, when both names were printed on the top of the paper. Charles Lalime sold the paper in 1892 to the Democratic politician Quincy who gave its printing to Lenthier's LE NATIONAL, Lowell (F 17 1892 to D 31 1892) while the publishing - it seems - was done in Worcester under Joseph -Edouard Marier (see more with LE COURRIER NATIONAL, Lawrence). The once so influential paper ended sadly after the presidential selection was over.

Details: In 1874 the Thursday-paper began with 4 pages, in 1875, 22x32, at \$2.10; in 1879 as a semi-weekly it was published Tuesday and Friday, its price raised in 1883 to \$2.50; no further great changes. It circulated in 1877, 1,400; as s-w: 1880, 2,050; 1883, 3,000; 1887, 2,600; 1889, 1,800 copies. In 1891 v. 17 was reached.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Belisle 24, 29, 71-80, 128, 136, 434 a re-production of S 18 1874 and Ap 7 1891; Tétraült 19; Therriault 26, 89/90, n.18, 92/93; Benoit 140/41; GAGNON 19-20; Houle 97; Ayer (1880-93/4 and ad. 1886, p 802); Rowell (1875-1892); North (1879/80); Hoffmann (1892,93).

Locations: AN: CaQ: Mr 6 1885-92; MWA: many single numbers between 1874 and 1892; RWoU: O 16 1874-D 31 1892, almost complete.

#### THE WORCESTER RECORDER (Ap 1 1898-S 1901)

This Irish, "Catholic" (see Hoffmann's listing), weekly newspaper was established (acc. to holdings Ap 1, not as listed in AN: Mr 25) on Ap 1 1898 and lasted (AN) to S 9? 1899; but acc. to an original copy of the

MESSENGER, Worcester (since Ja 1887) of Jl 13 1906, this paper merged with the WORCESTER RECORDER only in S 1901, absorbing the RECORDER. Its publisher was the Worcester Recorder Publishing Co., its editor Joshua O'Leary who, prior to this editing, did the same from 1892-95 for the just named MESSENGER

Details: published Fridays, with 8 pages, 15x22, price \$1.50.

Sources: Hoffmann (1899); Ayer and Rowell, both (1899, 1900); AN.

Locations: AN: MWA: Ap 1, 22, Jl 1, 15, Ag 12, D 24, D 17-29 1898; Mr 25-Jl, Ag 12 1899. NcD: Ap 22, Je 10 1898; My 6, 27, Jl 8, 29-S 2 1899. PPCh: [1898-99].

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MASSACHUSETTS' 19TH CENTURY CATHOLIC SERIALS

Abbreviations: for languages, E-English; E-I, English-Irish; F-French; F-A, Franco-American; G-German; Gael-Gaelic; L-Lithuanian; P-Portuguese; P-E, Portuguese-English; for types, a-annual; d-directory; f-fair paper; m-magazine; n-newspaper; p-parish paper; s-society publication; sch-school paper.

No.	Lang.	Title	Place	Freq.	Type	Cath.	Time
1	F-A	L'Abeille	Lowell	s-w d-s-w	n	3	1880-4 (d:1881-)
2	F-A	L'Aigle an ed.: Courrier of 1895	Salem Lawrence	w	n	3	Ag 1895-N 97 Ag 1895-95
3	E	Alumni Sodality Bulletin	Boston	m	s	1	1899-1952-?
4	E:I	American Celt	Boston (Buffalo New York City)	w	n	1c  1c	Ag 31 1850-My 52 (Je 1852-My 53 Je 1853-My 57)
5	F	L'Ami de l'Oreph- lin	Boston	q	m	1b	Je 1887-1948
-		S E E Orphan's Friend, Boston/Roxbury					
-		L'Ami du Peuple, New Bedford, ed. of Protecteur Canadien (of 1875), Fall River					? 1877-?81
-		L'Ami du Peuple, Springfield, ed. of Le Travailleur, Worcester					J1 1878-?81
6	E	Angel Guardian Annual	Boston	a	a	1b	1884-93-?
7	E	Annals of St. An- thony's Shrine	Worcester	a	m	1b	Je 1899- 1964±
-		L'Avenir de Fitchburg, ed. of Courrier de Worcester					betw.1880 - 91
8	F-A	Le Bien Public	Lowell	w	n	3	Ap 17 1888:3 nos
9	F-A	Le Bien Public	Worcester	tri-w	n	3	Ja 10 1879-Mr 81
10	E	Boston Cath. Ob- server	Boston	w	n	1a	Ja 16 1847-0 4 49
-		Boston Leader	S E E Irish-American Leader, Boston				
11	E:I	Boston Pilot Pilot (1858±) see first The Jesuit <u>infra</u>	Boston	w	n	1c 1a 1c 1a	Ja 2 1836- Ap 29 1876- Ja 3 1891- O 3 1908- 1964±
-		Boston Reporter and Cath. Diary	S E E				New Engl. Reporter, Lowell
12	E	Boston Sunday School Messenger	Boston	m s-m	m	1c	Ja 1887-95
13	E	Boston Tablet	Boston	w	n	1c	My 1-?S 1845
14	E:I	Boston Vindicator	Boston	w	n	3	Ja 21 1847-F 49
15	L	Bostono Lietuviu Laikrastis	Boston	w	n	1c	N 1-D 27 1895
16	E	Bouquet Orphan's Bouquet Weekly Bouquet	Boston	w	m	1b	Ja 1890- Ja 1891-D 96 Ja 1897-D 99
17	E	Bouquet for Cath. Families	Boston	w	M	1b	1891-91

No.	Lang.	Title	Place	Freq.	Type	Cath.	Time
18	E	Brownson's Quarterly Review	Boston New York City	q	m	lc	Ja 1844-0 55 Ja 1856-0 64 interrupted Ja 1873-0 75
19	F-A	Le Bulletin	Fall River	w	n	3	1899-1902
-	E	Caecilia	(Dayton, Ohio or Milwaukee, Wis. Boston other places, again Boston (Omaha, Nebr.	m	mag	2	F 1874... 1931-42 1950-57 ... - 1946±)
20	E	Calendar of St. Thomas	Jamaica Plain	m	p	lc	F 1899-?
-		Le Canada, Salem, ed. of L'Etoile, Lowell					1891-96
21	F-A	Le Canadien	Spencer	w	n	3	Ap 1883-4
-		Le Canado-Americain, Holyoke, ed. of Le National, Lowell					1892-2
22	F-A	Le Castor	Fall River	w	n	3	N 1882-Mr 85
23	E	The Cathedral	Boston	f	f	lc	1871:a week 1874:a week 1879:a week
24	E	Catholic Advocate	Fall River	w	n	lc	1889-?1906
25	E	Catholic Calendar	Haverhill	m	p	lc	1898-?
26	E	Catholic Citizen	Chelsea	w	n	lc	1888-1937
-		Catholic Herald, Lawrence ± Boston in Lawrence		S E E		New Engl. Cath. Herald	
27	E	Catholic Herald	Springfield	w	n	lc	1881-4
28	E	Cath. Home Journal	Boston	m	m	lc	?1889-? see same in Spencer
29	E	Cath. Home Journal	Spencer	m	m	lc	1885-88
30	E	Catholic Journal	Holyoke	?	n	lc	1880-82-?
-		Catholic Journal, North Adams		S E E		Holyoke	
-		Catholic Journal, Northampton		S E E		Holyoke	
-		Catholic Journal, South Adams		S E E		Holyoke	
-		Catholic Journal, Springfield		S E E		Holyoke	
-		Catholic Messenger, Worcester		S E E		Messenger	
31	E	Cath. School and Home Magazine	Worcester	m	m	lc	Mr 1892-F 97
32	E	Catholic Sentinel	Plymouth	w	n	lc	?Ap 24 1879-?
33	E	Catholic Sun	Somerville	w	n	lc	1894-5
34	E	Catholic Truth	Worcester	w	m	lc	Ap-Jl 1896
35	E	Catholic Union	New Bedford	w	n	lc	1891-?1918
36	E	Catholic Yearbook of New England	Boston	a	d	lc	1896-1922
37	E	Chime	Hyde Park/Bo	m	?m	lc	1888-90
38	F-A	Le Citoyen	Fall River	w	n	3	O 1886-D 88
39	F-A	Le Citoyen	Lawrence	w	n	3	Ap-S 1882
40	F-A	Le Citoyen	Southbridge	w	n	3	1897-97
41	P	Civilizacao	Boston	w	?n	3	1881-3
42	P	Colombo	?Boston New Bedford	w	n	3	?1891-2 1892-4
43	E	Columbiad Columbia	Boston (Hoboken, N.J. New Haven, Conn)	m	s	1	1893-1908? (?1912-21 Ag 1 1921- 1964±)

No.	Lang.	Title	Place	Freq.	Type	Cath.	Time
44	P	Correio Portugues	New Bedford	w	n	3	1885 or 95-1912
45	F-A	Le Courrier (de Boston)	Boston	w	n	3	Jl 12 1884-5
-		Le Courrier (of 1895), Lawrence, ed. of					
-		L'Aigle, Salem					Ag 1895-5
-		Le Courrier de Fall River, ed. of					
-		Courrier de Worcester					betw.1880±91
-		Le Courrier de Haverhill, ed. of					
-		L'Etoile, Lowell					A 1890-?99
-		Le Courrier de Lawrence	S E E	Le Courrier	National (of 1889)		
46	F-A	Le Courrier de Lynn	w	n	3		1895-D 23 1914
		Le Lynnois					D 30 1914-1942
47	F-A	Le Courrier de... North Adams	w	n	3		?-Ja 19 1897-?
48	F-A	Le Courrier de... Worcester	s-w	n	1c		F 6 1880-Ja 10 91
		Le Courrier du Nouveau Monde	w,s-w, t-w				Ja 30 91-0 24 92
		as ed. of Le National, Lowell					1892
		7 editions: Le Courrier de Woonsocket, R.I.					S 1880-92
		Le Journal de Taunton					Ap 1882-?92
		Le Courrier de Fall River					betw.1880 ± 91
		Le Peuple Central Falls, R.I.					1880-91
		Le Peuple Haverhill					betw. 1880 ± 91
		L'Avenir de Springfield					betw.1880 ± 91
		L'Avenir de Fitchburg					?-1892
		Le Courrier de Nouveau Monde, Worcester	S E E	C. de Worcester			
49	F-A	Le Courrier du Massachusetts (no s) Salem	w	n	3		1894-4 or 5
		its ed. L'Echo for Lynn					
-		Le Courrier du Nouveau Monde, Worcester	S E E	C. de Worcester			
50	F-A	Le Courrier National (of 1881)	Lawrence	w	n	3	D 1881-? Ap 1882
51	F-A	Le Courrier National (of 1898)	Lawrence	s-w,w	n	1c	1898-D 1906
		Le Courrier de Lawrence					Ja 1 1907-11
		as ed. of Le Courrier de Salem					Mr 1911-21
		by itself Lawrence					
52	F-A	Le Defenseur	Holyoke	w	n	1c	S 1884-94
53	F-A	Le Dimanche	Fall River	w	n	3	1899-1901
54	E:I	Donahoe's Magazine	Boston	m	ma	1c	D 1878-Jl 1908
55	F-A	Le Drapeau Cana-					
		dien Lawrence	w	n	3		Jl 1874-4
-		Le Drapeau National, Lowell, ed. of					
-		Le National, Plattsburg, N.Y. ± Lowell					1890-3
-		L'Echo, Lynn, ed. of					
-		Courrier du Massachusetts (no s), Salem					1894-5
-		L'Echo de Lawrence, ed. of					
-		Le National, Lowell					1891-D 92
		L'Echo du Canada, Boston, ed. of					
		L'Echo du Canada, Fall River					1874-5
56	F-A	L'Echo du Canada	Fall River	w	n	3	Jl 1873-N 6 1875
		3 editions	Boston				1874-5
		of the same	Lawrence				1874-5
		title	Lowell				1874-5

No.	Lang.	Title	Place	Freq.	Type	Cath.	Time
-		L'Echo du Canada, Lawrence, ed. of					
		L'Echo du Canada, Fall River					1874-5
-		L'Echo du Canada, Lowell, ed. of					
		L'Echo du Canada, Fall River					1874-5
57	F-A	L'Echo du Soir	New Bedford	d	n	lc	1894-? 1908
		and same as ed. for North Adams					1894-1901?
-		L'Echo du Soir, North Adams, ed. of					
		L'Echo du Soir, New Bedford					1894-1901?
58	E:I	Emerald Isle	Boston	w	n	lc	Ja 5-Apr 1 1837
59	F-A	L'Estafette	Marlboro	w	n	lc	Ja 1897-1921
60	F-A	L'Etendard National Worcester		w	n	lc	N 3 1869-O 18 1870
		(then as ed. of L'Opinion PUBLIQUE, Montreal, Canada - Fall 1874 or 75)					
61	F-A	L'Etoile	Lowell	w	n	lc	S 16 1886-Ag 9 1957
		its 3 ed.: Le Courrier de	Haverhill				Ap 1890-?99
		Le Canada	Salem				1891-96
		L'Etoile	Springfield				1886?-?92
		was an ed. of Le National, Lowell					1892
		L'Etoile, Springfield, ed. of					
-		L'Etoile, Lowell					betw.1886 ± 2
62	F-A	L'Etoile de l'Est	Southbridge	w	n	3	?Jl 13 1871-71
63	E	Expostulator or					
		Young Cath.'s Guide, Boston		w	n	lc	Mr 31 1830-Mr 23,1831
64	E	Father Mathew Herald, Boston		m	s	2	1890-1914?
65	F-A	Le Foyer Canadien	Fall River	w	n	3	1894-4 or 95
66	F-A	Le Foyer Canadien	Worcester	w	n	3	1894-4 or 95
		(and an ed. of same St.Alban,Vt.)					
		to Montreal					
67	E:I	Gaelic Journal or					
	Gael	Irisleabhar na					
		Gaedhille	Boston	?	m	3	1891-?
-		Le Globe, Fitchburg, ed. of					
		La Presse, Holyoke					1898-1903
-		Le Guide du Peuple, Haverhill, ed. of					
		Le National, Lowell					1892-2
68	F-A	Le Guide du Peuple, Spencer		w	n	3	1884-7
69	E:I	Hibernian	Boston	m,bi-m	s	2	Mr 17 1899-Apr 30,1918
70	E:I	Hibernian Patriot	Natick	?	s	2	?1880-?
71	E	Holy Cross Purple	Worcester	m	sch	lc	Je 1894-1964±
72	F-A	L'Indépendance	Lowell	w	n	lc	Ap 4-S 19 1890
73	F-A	L'Indépendant	Fall River	w	n	lc	Mr 27 1885-1964±
		an ed.:L'Indépendant,New Bedford					?-1893
		or: Le Journal					1893-1920
		or L'Indépendant					1920-1964±
-		L'Indépendant, North Adams, ed. of					
		L'Indépendant, Cohoes, N.Y.					1895-?1908
-		L'Indépendant de New Bedford		S E E	Le Journal, there		
74	P	O Independente	New Bedford	w	n	3	1897-1945
75	E	Index	Haverhill	m	s	2	F 1894-1907?
76	E:I	Irish-American					
		Leader	Boston	w	n	3	1872-
		Boston Leader					Je 7 1873-My 30 4 α75

No.	Lang.	Title	Place	Freq.	Type	Cath.	Time
77	E:I	Irish Echo	Boston	m	s	2	Ja 1886-Apr 1893; Ap 1893-Mr/Ap 94
-		Irish Illustrated weekly, Boston S E E Ir. Miscellany					
78	E:I	Irish Miscellany O'Neill's Ir. Pictorial Pictorial (Weekly) Ir. Illustrated Weekly	Boston	w	n	3	F 13 1858- F 12 1859- Ja-D 1860 Ja-My 1861
79	E:I	Irish National Colonist	Boston	w	n	3	Prior to 1893 ? - ?
-		Irish Pictorial Weekly, Boston S E E Ir. Miscellany					
80	E:I	Irish Republican and Free Lance	Boston	w	n	3	around 1872
-		Irisleabhar na Gaelhille		S E E			Gaelic Journal, Boston
-		Le Jean-Baptiste, Holyoke		S E E			Northampton
-		Le Jean-Baptiste, Lowell		S E E			Northampton and Pawtucket, R.I.
81	F-A	Le Jean-Baptiste	Northampton ± Springfield Worcester ± Northampton for Lowell in Pawtucket, R.I. Pawtucket, R.I.	w	n	lc	F 24 1875-My 83 1875-83-? Je 1883-92 Ja or F 1892-2 F 17 1892-0 1933
-		Le Jean-Baptiste, Springfield		S E E			Northampton
-		Le Jean-Baptiste, Worcester		S E E			Northampton
82	E:I	The Jesuit or Cath. Sentinel U.S.Cath.Intelligencer Jesuit or Cath. Sentinel Literary and Cath. Sentinel followed by The Boston Pilot(q.v.)	Boston	w	n	la la la/c lc	S 5 1829-31 0 1 1831-S 21 32 Ja 5 1833-D 27 1834 Ja 3-D 26 1835
-		Le Journal (1893-1920) and L'Independant de New Bedford (1920-1964+) are editions of L'Independant, Fall River					
-		Le Journal de Taunton, ed. of Courrier de Worcester					Ap 8 1882-?92
83	F-A	Le Journal du Di- manche	Lowell	w	n	3	Mr 4 1890-?Mr 93
84	E:I	Journal of the Am. Ir.Hist.Society	Boston (Providence, R.I.:q New York City)	a	s	2	1898-1907 (1909- 1910-41)
85	E	Lawrence Catholic Record	Lawrence	d	f	lc	N 1861: a week
-		Literary and Cath. Sentinel S E E Jesuit, Boston					
86	E	Little Messenger of Mary	Boston	q	mag	lc	?1898-1910
87	P	Luso-Americano	Boston New Bedford	w	n	3	1881-4 1884-5
88	E	Marlboro Star	Marlboro	s-m	s	2	1881-
89	E:I	Messenger Mess.&Sat.Observer Mess.and Observer Catholic Messenger	Worcester	w	n	lc	Ja 1887- My 7 1898- Ja 1 1904- 1907-1951



No.	Lang.	Title	Place	Freq.	Type	Cath.	Time
90	G	Monatsbote	Boston	m	m	1c	1898-S 1934
91	E	Monthly Calendar	Worcester	m	p	1c	Mr 1891-F 92
92	E	Monthly Messenger of the Mission Church Parish	Boston	m	p	1c	1891-1906?
93	Fr	Le National with 17 ed., of them 8 in Mass.:	Plattsburgh, N.Y. Lowell	w,s-w d	n	3	Je 7 1883-89) 1890- Mr 17 1891-Mr 94
		Le Canado-Américain	Holyoke				
		Le Courrier du Nouveau Monde	Worcester				
		L'Echo de Lawrence	Lawrence				
		L'Etoile	Lowell				
		Le Guide du Peuple	Haverhill				
		Le Progrès	Spencer				
		Le Protecteur Canadien (of 1892)	Fall River				
		Le Travailleur	Worcester				all around 1892
				w			Ap 1894-0 4 1895 or 96
94	E	New England Cath. Herald	Lawrence	w	n	1c	Mr 20 1880-1
		Catholic Herald	Boston (D 1 1883-				Je 1881-; 83-5
		(merged with same of New York City: 1885-87)					
95	E:I	New England Reporter and Cath.Diary	Boston ± Lowell	w	n	1c	O 21 1841- F 19 1842-
		Boston Reporter...	Boston				O 1844-Mr 6 45
96	P	O Novo Mundo	New Bedford ?Boston	w	n	3	1891-2 1892-3
-		O'Neill's Irish Pictorial,	Boston	S E E		Irish Miscellany	
97	F-A	L'Opinion Publique	Worcester	s-w d(Ap 27 1898-	n	1c	Ja 27 1893- Je 30 1931
98	E	Orphan's Friend	Boston West Newbury	q	m	1b	1884
99	E	Our Parish Calendar	Lawrence	m	p	1c	My 1896-1899-?
100	E	Our Young Folk's Magazine	Boston	m	m	1c	D 1876-1878
101	F-A	L'Ouvrier Canadien	Fall River	w	n	3	Mr 27-J1 or N 6 1875
102	F-A	La Patrie Nouvelle	Southbridge	w	n	3	around My 12 1896
103	F-A	La Patriote	Southbridge	w	n	3	1896: some weeks
104	E	Patriotic Catholic American	Boston	m	m	1c	1894-5
-		Le Peuple, Haverhill, ed. of Courrier de Worcester					betw.1880 ± 91
-		The Pilot	S E E	The Boston Pilot			
105	P/E	Portuguese Mail	New Bedford	w	n	3	around 1899-?
106	F-A	La Presse	Holyoke	w	n	3	1895-1903
		has 4 editions: Le	Connecticut			Waterbury, Conn.	1897-1903
		Le Globe				Fitchburg	1898-1903
		Le Canado-Américain				Norwich, Conn.	1898-1903
		Le Courrier				Somerset, N.H.	1898-1903

No.	Lang.	Title	Place	Freq.	Type	Cath.	Time
-		Le Progres, Holyoke, ed. of La Patrie Nouvelle, Cohoes, N.Y.					Mr 1881-4
-		Le Progres, Lawrence		S E E	Le Progres de		Lawrence
107	F-A	Le Progres	Spencer	w	n	1c	S 1890-92
108	F-A	Le Progres de...	Lawrence	w	n	1c	S 1889-98
				s-w,w		3	1898-1908
109	P	O Progresso	New Bedford	m	n	3	1896-99 //; 1905-11
110	F-A	Protecteur Canadien (of 1875) and its ed.:L'Ami du Peuple, New Bedford	Fall River	w	n	1c	N 1875-Mr 1881 1877-?81
111	F-A	Protecteur Canadien (of 1892) as ed. of Le National, Lowell Protecteur Canadien, Fall River	Fall River	w s-w w,d(1894-)	n	3	1892- 1892-N 92 -Mr 1895
112	E	Quincy Monitor	Quincy	m	s	2	Ap 1886-98
113	F-A	Le Ralliement	Northampton	w	n	1c	Ap 1-D 1886
114	E:I	The Republic	Boston	w	n	1c	1882-1926
115	F-A	Le Republicain	Worcester	s-w	n	3	Mr 19-D 24 1892
-		Le Reveil, Fitchburg, ed. of Le Reveil, Worcester					1895-7
116	F-A	Le Réveil	Worcester	w	n	1c	My 3 1895- S 16 1897
		and its ed.:Le Réveil Fitchburg		d(Je-O 1896)			1895-97
117	E	Sacred Heart Re- view	Cambridge/E Boston	w	?n	1c	D 1 1888- 1893-Ag 24 1918
118	E:I	Sentinel	Boston	w	n	1c	1885-?1886
119	F-A	La Sentinelle	Lowell	w	n	3	1879-Ja 1880
120	E	Spare Hours	Boston	m	m	1c	Ja-D 1866
121	E	Springfield C.T.A. Union Herald	Holyoke ± Springfield	q	s	2	D 1892-96 or 97
-		Springfield C.T.A.Union Herald, Springfield			S E E		Holyoke
122	E	Springfield Tri- bune	Springfield	w	n	1c	1889-1927
123	E	The Stylus	Boston	bi-m m,q	sch	1c	1883- 1964±
124	E	Sunday Register	Lawrence	w	n	1c	O 21 1892-1913
125	F-A	Le Travailleur Le Tr. et Courrier Canadien Le Travailleur as ed. of Le National Lowell having 3 editions: Le Courrier Canadien, Woonsocket, R.I. L'Ami du Peuple Springfield Le Jean-Baptiste(Northampton/Worcester and this then an ed. of Le National, Lowell	Worcester	w	n	1c	O 16 1874-S 22 1879 S 22 1879-0 9 1891 O 16 1891-F 11 92 1892-2 1876-91 J1 1878-?81 1883-91 1892-2
126	F-A F:E	Le Tricolore	Lynn	d	n	3	1896-96

No.	Lang.	Title	Place	Freq.	Type	Cath.	Time
127	F-A	L'Union S E E its Sunday ed.: Journal du Dimanche after 1890 a paper in Lowell	Lowell	w	n	3	Mr 1889-Apr 1890
128	F-A	L'Union Continentale, Boston U.S. Cath. Intelligencer, Boston	Boston	m	n	3	1893-93
-				S E E	The Jesuit		
129	F-A	Le Visiteur Parois- sial	Lynn	?	p	1c	1899-1907 or 8
130	E:I	Worcester Recorder, Worcester merged into Messenger, Worcester	Worcester	w	n	1c	1898-S 1901
131	E	Working Boy	Boston Newton Highlands	q	m	1b	Ja 1884- 1908- 1964±
132	E	Young Catholic's Friend	Boston	w	m	1c	My 6-D 26 1840
133	E	Young Crusader	Boston	m	m	1c	Ja 1869-76

### STATISTICAL CONCLUSION

Number: (without 26 French editions of papers in other places  
and one item in Boston, founded at another place and  
state)

133

<u>Language or Nation:</u>	English: 50 and Eng.: Irish: 20	70
	French: 1 and Franco-Am.: 52	53
	Portuguese	8
	Lithuanian	1
	German	1
		<u>133</u>

Places: 29 and the number of editions and papers:

editions:	papers:	editions:	papers:
1 Boston	49	2 New Bedford	6
Cambridge	1	Newton Highlands	-
Chelsea	1	2 North Adams	1
1 Fall River	11	Northampton	2
3 Fitchburg	-	Plymouth	1
3 Haverhill	2	Quincy	1
2 Holyoke	4	1 Salem	2
Hyde Park	1	Somerville	1
Jamaica Plain	1	South Adams	-
3 Lawrence	9	Southbridge	4
2 Lowell	9	Spencer	4
1 Lynn	3	3 Springfield	2
Marlboro	2	1 Taunton	-
Natick	1	West Newbury	-
		1 Worcester	15

Places with papers in French language:

Boston	4	Lynn	3	Salem	2
Fall River	10	Marlboro	1	Southbridge	4
Holyoke	2	New Bedford	2	Spencer	3
Lawrence	5	N. Adams	2	Worcester	7
Lowell	8	Northampton	2		

Frequency:

daily: 3(which are established as such; two, English, are only fair-papers of one week, the third is a French paper; but there are 7 French papers which for a certain time became dailies)

weekly	81	
s-w	5	
t-w	2	Papers changed: 7 to dailies
bi-m	1	7 to weeklies
monthly	26	8 to semi-weeklies
s-m	1	3 to tri-weeklies
quarterly	6	1 to monthly
annual	4	1 to quarterly
?	4	
	<u>133</u>	

Type: newspaper	88	
magazine	22	of the magazine-type there are:
society paper	11	family 8
parish paper	6	literary 3
school paper	2	religious or
fair paper	2	devotional 3
almanac	1	educational 1
directory	<u>1</u>	juvenile 6
	<u>133</u>	misc. <u>1</u>
		<u>22</u>

<u>Catholicity:</u> official organ	la: 2	changes: 3 to la
of an Order	lb: 7	3 to lc
by purpose	lc: 64	3 to 3
by attitude	2: 11	
by national tradition	3: <u>49</u>	
	<u>133</u>	

HOLDINGS in Massachusetts as far as we found out:

relatively many:

M	2	MH	6
MB	14	MHa	1
MBAat	2	MLow	3
MBS	1	MQ	1
MBtS		MSaE	4
or MBrigStJ	10	MWA	26
MChB	2	MWH	<u>13</u>
or MCh	2		87 holdings

Private collections like the Archdiocesan Archives, Boston, and the Seminary in Brighton certainly will have more originals or films, as they have the one of *The Pilot*. The Houses of the Angel Guardian and of the Working Boys have sets of their own publications; McLaughlin & Reilly Co. for music-publications has the complete set of the *Caecilia*. The office of *The Tribune*, Lowell, has a set of *L'Etoile*.

Many holdings in RWoU (L'Union St.Jean-Baptiste) because its library now at Assumption College, acquired the papers of A. Belisle, which, he had collected for his book in which reproductions of title pages are added.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
	1829	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789

Jesuit..., Bsn.						
U.S. Cath. Intelligencer;						
Jesuit...;						
Literary & Cath. Sentinel						
S 5 1829-D 1835	XXXXXXX					
Expostulator, Bsn.						
Mr 31 1830-1	XX					
Boston Pilot, Bsn.						
Ja 2 1836-1964+	XX-1965+					
Emerald Isle, Bsn.						
Ja 5-Apr 1 1837	X					
Young Catholic's						
Friend, Bsn.						
My 6-D 26 1840	X					
N. Eng. Reporter, Lowell						
Boston Reporter						
O 21 1841-45	XXXXX					
Brownson's Q. Review, Bsn.						
Ja 1844-O 55	XXXXXXXXXXXXX					
(+ N.Y.: 1856-75)						
Boston Tablet, Boston						
My 1-?S 1845	X					
Boston Cath. Observer, Bsn.						
Ja 16 1847-9	XXX					
Boston Vindicator, Bsn.						
Ja 21 1847-9	XXX					
American Celt, Bsn.						
Ag 31 1850-52	XXX					
(Buff. & N.Y.-1857)						
Irish Miscellany, Bsn.						
O'Neill's Ir. Pictorial						
Pictorial W.; Ir. Illustr. W.						
F 13 1859-61				XXX		
Law. Cath. Record, Lawrence						
N 1861: a week				X		
Spare Hours, Boston						
Ja-D 1866					X	
Young Crusader, Boston						
Ja 1868-76					XXXXXXXXX	
L'Etendard National, Worc.						
N 13 1869-70					XX	
The Cathedral, Bsn.						
1871, 74, 79					X X X	
L'Etoile de l'Est, Southbridge						
?Jl 13 1871-1						
Irish Republican..., Bsn.						
?-1872-?					?X?	

	1870	1880	1890	1900
	o123456789o	123456789o	123456789o	
Irish Republican...,Bsn. ?-1872-?	?	X?		
Irish-American Leader;Bsn.Leader 1872-4 or 5	XXX?			
Le Foyer Canadien, Worcester Mr 18 1873-75	XXX			
Echo du Canada, Fall River Jl 1873-5	XXX			
Drapeau Canadien, Lawrence Jl 1874-4	X			
Travailleur, Worcester O 16 1874-92	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX			
Jean-Baptiste, Northampton and Worc. F 24 1875-92	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX			
(Pawtucket, R.I., 1892-1933)				
Ouvrier Canadien, Fall River Mr 27 1875-5	X			
Protecteur Canadien, Fall River N 1875-81	XXXXXXX			
Donahoe's Magazine, Bsn. D 1878-1908	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX-1908			
Bien Public, Worcester Ja 10 1879-81	XXX			
Catholic Sentinel, Plymouth ?Ap 24 1879-?	?X?			
La Sentinelle, Lowell 1879-80	XX			
Hibernian Patriot, Natick ? 1880?	?X?			
Catholic Journal, Holyoke 1880-2-?	XXX?			
Abeille, Lowell 1880-2	XXX			
Courrier de Worcester F 6 1880-91	XXXXXXXXXXXXX			
N.Eng.Catholic Herald; Cath. Herald, Lawr. + Bsn. Mr 20 1880-5	XXXXXX			
Catholic Herald, Springfield 1881-4	XXXX			
Civilization, Bsn. 1881-3	XXX			
Marlboro Star, Marlboro 1881-93	XXXXXXXXXXXXX			
Luso-Americano, Bo.:New Bedford 1881-5	XXXXX			
Courrier National, Lawrence D 1881-	X			

	1880	1890	1900
	o123456789o123456789o		
Republic, Bsn. 1882-1926	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX-1926		
Citoyen, Lawrence Ap-S 1882	X		
Castor, Fall River N 1882-5	XXXX		
Stylus, Bsn. 1883-1964+	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX-1964+		
Canadien, Spencer Ap 1883-4	XX		
Guide du Peuple, Spencer 1884-7	XXXX		
Angel Guardian Annual, Bsn. 1884-93-?	XXXXXXXXXXXX?		
Orphan's Friend, Bsn.; West Newbury 1884-1964+	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX-1964+		
Working Boy, Bsn.; Newton Highlands Ja 1884-1964+	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX-1964+		
Courrier de Boston Jl 12 1884-5	XX		
Defenseur, Holyoke S 1884-94	XXXXXXXXXXXX		
Catholic Home Journal, Spencer 1885-8	XXXX		
Sentinel, Bsn. 1885-?86	X?		
Independant, Fall River: and New Bedford Mr 27 1885-1964+	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX-1964+		
Correio Portugues, New Bedford 1885(? or 95)-1912	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX-1912		
Irish Echo, Bsn. Ja 1886-94	XXXXXXXXXX		
Quincy Monitor, Quincy Ap 1886-98	XXXXXXXXXXXX		
Ralliement, Northampton Ap 1-D 1886	X		
Etoile, Lowell S 16 1886-1957	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX-1957		
Citoyen, Fall River O 1886-8	XXX		
Boston Sunday School Messenger, Bsn. Ja 1887-95	XXXXXXXXXX		
Messenger...; Cath.Messenger, Worcester Ja 1887-1951	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX-1951		
Ami de l'Orphelin, Bsn. Ja 1887-1948	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX-1948		
Chime, Hyde Park 1888-90	XXX		
Catholic Citizen, Chelsea 1888-1937	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX-1937		

	1880	1890	1900
	o123456789o	123456789o	
Bien Public, Lowell			
Ap 17 1888: 3 nos		X	
Sacred Heart Review, Cambridge/E. Boston			
D 1 1888-1918		XXXXXXXXXXXX-1918	
Catholic Home Journal, Bsn.			
?-1889-?		?X?	
Catholic Advocate, Fall River			
1889-?1906		XXXXXXXXXX-?1906	
Springfield Tribune, Springfield			
1889-1927		XXXXXXXXXXXX-1927	
Union, Lowell			
Mr 1889-90		XX	
Progrès de Lawrence			
S 1889-1908		XXXXXXXXXXXX-1908	
Le National, Lowell			
1890-5 or 6		XXXXXX?	
Father Mathew Herald, Bsn.			
1890-1914		XXXXXXXXXXXX-1914	
Bouquet: Orphan's Bouquet, Bsn.			
Ja 1890-99		XXXXXXXXXX	
Journal du Dimanche, Lowell			
Mr 4 1890-3		XXXX	
Independance, Lowell			
Ap 4-S 19 1890		X	
Progres, Spencer			
S 1890-2		XXX	
Colombo, ?Bsn.; New Bedford			
? 1891-4		XXXX	
Novo Mundo, New Bedford;?Bsn.			
1891-3		XXX	
Bouquet for Cath. Families, Bsn.			
1891-1		X	
Gaelic Journal...,Bsn.			
1891-?		X?	
Catholic Union, New Bedford			
1891-?1918		XXXXXXXXXXXX-?1918	
Monthly Messenger, Bsn.			
Mr. 1891-2		XX	
Monthly Calendar, Worcester			
Mr 1891-2		XX	
Protecteur Canadien, Fall River			
1892-5		XXXX	
Catholic School and Home Magazine, Worc.			
Mr 1892-7		XXXXXX	
Republican, Worcester			
Mr 19-D 1892		X	
Sunday Register, Lawrence			
O 21 1892-1913		XXXXXXXXXXXX-1913	



	1890	1900
	o123456789o	
Springfield C.T.A.Union Herald,Holyoke; Spr. D 1892-6 or 7	XXXXX?	
Irish National Colonist, Bsn. ?-1893?	?XX?	
Union Continentale, Bsn. 1893-3	X	
Columbiad, Bsn.;(Columbia, New Haven, Conn.) 1893-1908? (?1912-1964+)	XXXXXXXXX-1908?	
Opinion Publique, Worcester Ja 27 1893-1931	XXXXXXXXXX-1931	
Courrier du Massachusetts(sic!), Salem 1894-4 or 5	X?	
Patriotic Catholic American, Bsn. 1894-5	XX	
Foyer Canadien, Fall River 1894-4 or 5	X?	
Catholic Sun, Somerville 1894-5	XX	
Echo du Soir, New Bedford 1894-? 1908	XXXXXXXX-?1908	
Index, Haverhill E 1894-1907?	XXXXXXXX-1907?	
Holy Cross Purple, Worcester Je 1894-1964+	XXXXXXXX- 1964+	
Courrier de Lynn 1895-D 1914	XXXXXXXX-D 1914	
La Press, Holyoke 1895-1903	XXXXXXXX-1903	
Réveil, Worcester My 3 1895-7	XXX	
Aigle, Salem Ag 1895-7	XXX	
Bostono Lietuviu Laikrastis, Bsn. N 1-D 1895	X	
Patrie Nouvelle, Southbridge ?-My 12 1896-?	?X?	
Patriote, Southbridge 1896: some weeks		
Tricolore, Lynn 1896-6	X	
Cath. Yearbook of New England, Bsn. 1896-1922	XXXXX-1922	
Progresso, New Bedford 1896-99/1905-11	XXXXX-1911	
Catholic Truth, Worcester Ap-J1 1896	X	
Our Parish Calendar, Lawrence My 1896-99-?	XXXX?	
Courrier de North Adams ?-Ja 19 1897-?	?X?	
Estafette, Marlboro Ja 1897-1921	XXXX-1921	

	1890	1900
	01234567890	
Citoyen, Southbridge		
1897-7		X
Independente, New Bedford		
1897-1945		XXXX-1945
Little Messenger of Mary, Bsn.		
?1898-1910		?XXX-1910
Catholic Calendar, Haverhill		
1898-?		X?
Worcester Recorder, Worcester		
1898-1901		XXX-1901
Journal of Am.-Ir.Hist.Soc.,Bsn.;(Providence; N.Y.)		
1898-1909 (1910-41)		XXX-1909
Courrier National, Lawrence		
1898-1949		XXX-1949
Monatsbote, Bsn.		
1898-1934		XXX-1934
Portuguese Mail, New Bedford		
?1899-?		?X?
Calendar of St. Thomas, Jamaica Plain		
F 1899-?		X?
Dimanche, Fall River		
1899-1901		XX-1901
Alumni Sodality Bulletin, Bsn.		
1899-1952-?		XX-1952?
Visiteur Paroissial, Lynn		
1899-1907 or 8		XX-1907?
Le Bulletin, Fall River		
1899-1902		XX-1902
Hibernian, Bsn.		
Mr 17 1899-1918		XX-1918
Annals of St. Anthony's Shrine, Worcester		
Je 1899-1964+		XX- 1964+

### CONCLUSION

Looking at the Chronological table one is surprised to see so many papers unsuccessful, dead after one to three years; of 133 items, 58 died during 134 years - until 1964+.

On the other hand the first item, The Jesuit, had a certain success (under different titles) to 1835. It may be taken as continued by the third item, The Boston Pilot, current in 1965; with this title established in Ja 2 1836, it is now 128 years old and together with The Jesuit covering the complete 134 years.

"THE FIRSTS" The Jesuit (Boston) (+ other titles to 1835) S 5 1829 is THE FIRST CATHOLIC WEEKLY NEWSPAPER and the first official organ of the diocese, and the first Irish-Catholic publication in Boston and Massachusetts.

The Boston Pilot (Boston) can share in the honor of The Jesuit, taken as its continuation.

The Expostulator (or Young Catholic's Guide)(Boston) Mr. 31, 1830 is THE FIRST CATHOLIC JUVENILE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER in Boston and Massachusetts.

Brownson's Quarterly Review (Boston) Ja 1844 is THE FIRST CATHOLIC quarterly MAGAZINE in Boston and New England.

The Boston Tablet, My 1 1845, is THE FIRST CA NEWSPAPER in Boston, and Massachusetts.

L'Etendard National, Worcester N 13 1869 is THE FIRST FRANCO-AMERICAN WEEKLY NEWSPAPER in Massachusetts.

L'Abeille, Lowell (1880), became in 1881 THE FIRST CATHOLIC DAILY NEWSPAPER in Massachusetts, a Franco-American one.

"THE OLDEST" In the entire U. S., The Boston Pilot (established Jan 2 1836) became the oldest when, in 1861, the last of its rivals died (the U. S. Cath. Miscellany, Charleston, S.C.).  
 71 years: L'Etoile, Lowell  
 61 years: L'Ami de l'Orphelin, Boston  
 44 years: The Republic, Boston  
 30 years: Donahoe's Magazine, Boston

CURRENT AND OLD 80 years: Orphan's Friend, Boston  
 80 years: Working Boy, Boston  
 79 years: L'Independant, Fall River  
 66 years: Annals of St. Anthony's Shrine, Worcester

#### SPREAD OF NEW PUBLICATIONS:

1829-61 32 years	13 publications
1862-65 during War	nothing
1866-76 10 years	13 publications
1876-86 10 years	42 publications
1886-92 6 years	35 publications
1893-1899 6 years	41 publications

41 of the 19th century-papers were continued in the 20th century  
 7 of them were alive in 1964.

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La Justice Publication Co., Holyoke, Mass., sent us clippings of a former article "La Presse Franco-Américaine".

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